arose. The General went int his room at the usual hour that morning, put on his slipp took a seat near the window, from wh he drew the curtain partially back, began reading a copy of the Nash Union and American. He had be complaining of feeling unwell, after reading a short time, he laid the paper the table and left the room, never more to turn. To-day the visitor to the Universi shown the room, which he is allowed to but is prohibited from touching anything. the dust-covered table he sees the paper dropped from the hand of the great chiel and near the chair, which is partly around, his slippers. The curtain is in the position in which the General had placed it in the inkstand is the deeply corroded pen as it had been left when last used. A g mounted at the door every day to see nothing about the room is disturbed by any visiting it.

Fiendish Attempt to Wreck a Tra

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 20.—A fiendish atte was made to throw the evening train from land from the track, near Farmingdale, evening. A plank and heavy sleeper placed across the track. The engine cut plank in two. Both ends and the sleeper thrown aside by the cow catcher. Had the tempt succeeded, the train must have thrown down an embankment some twenty f

—O. B. Sands, a wealthy farmer of Corn N. Y., died recently, leaving the sum of $3 which he has kept on deposit at various for the past nine years. As this money drew interest, it is a matter of surprise to the Cornwallers. If the money had been placed interest, Mr. Sands might have left his snug sum of $55,000.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

LUNCH AT 1 O'CLOCK P.

Grand Auction Sa

TO-DAY

OF

264 RESIDENCE LOTS

IN

HYDE PARK

FRONTING ON

South Park, Colfax, Vincenn Charles, McChestny, Lang Evans, and Cottage Gr avs., between Sixty-fifth Sixty-sixth-sts.,

On Thursday Morning, Nov.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

By Wm. A. Butters & C

AT

55 & 57 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

These Lots are finely situated betwee ty-fifth and Sixty-sixth-sts., south of Great South Park, and accessible by DUMMY TRAINS to and from the city only two blocks from Depot each way. 55x125.

Fine houses already built and occu streets finely graded; ground high and in every respect FIRST-CLASS PR ERTY.

Sale absolutely without reserve.

Terms—Only $50 cash, $50 in six m $50 one year, $50 two years; balanc years, with interest at 8 per cent. Con to date on day of sale.

Title unquestionable. Plats are For other particulars see JACOB WE CO., 131 LaSalle-st., or

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auction

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

500 Army Overcoats,
500 Dress Coats,
500 Cavalry Jackets,
500 Cavalry Pants.

A large line of HATS and CAP

A line of CASSIMERES, NOTIO etc.,

AT AUCTION

On THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & C

22, 24, and 26 Rand

10 cases Surgical Instruments,
500 volumes Standard Medical Wor
300 Rubber Horse Blankets,
50 cases Pure Port Wine—quart

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 21, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 Rando

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR THURSDAY'S SALE O

Dry Goods, Notions,

THIS MORNING at 9½ o'clock.

Large lot FURS, FANCY GOODS, CORSETS, BLANK a General Assortment. Also five pieces CAS MERES and THIBETS.

HARRISON & CO., Auction 63 South C

By ELISON & FOSTE

REGULAR SATURDAY'S

OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE, CARPETS

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 9½ o'c our Salesroom, 84 and 86 Market-st., Parlor Su ber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Chairs, Tables, &c. Also splendid line of C Millinery Show Cases.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auc

By G. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION

STILL ANOTHER GRAND SA

Household Furniture of every gra description to furnish a house from basement; also, several lots of second Furniture from first-class dwellings and Parlor Stoves, Show Cases, Off Parlor Desks, Mirrors, 12 crates of Crockery in open lots, 40 pieces Cloth, 50 rolls Carpet, on SATURDAY 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auc

By EDWIN A. RICE & C

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS & WATC

The entire Stock and Fixtures of the Island-av. 85 Clocks, 35 Gold and Silver Watc elry, Pistols, &c., 1 large Seth Thomas Regula foot Metal Show Cases, 1 Wilder Safe, weighing ton, 3 sets of Counter Scales, and 1,600 other value; 1 Watch Sign, 1 twenty-foot Awning, be sold. Friday, Nov. 22, 10:30 o'clock a. m.

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auc

By J. H. PIKE & CO.

At 235 S Halsted-st., Friday, Nov. 22, at 10 a.

The entire furniture and household goods of consisting of Carpets, Furniture, Stoves, Glassware, Beds and Bedding, and General Goods.

J. H. PIKE & CO., Auc Office, 55 South Ca

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1872. NUMBER 95.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our attention having been called to the fact that the agent of the ardner Extinguisher has been and now is circulating the following srepresentation, to-wit: That the BABCOCK CO. are about to consolidate with the so-called Gardner concern, also that we have withwn all suits against them and their customers for INFRINGE-ENT OF OUR PATENTS, this is to notify all concerned that the said tements are

UTTERLY FALSE,

d were known to be so by the party making them, and were only de to effect sales of a machine in violation of our rights. We have en and now are suing not only the Gardner concern as a company, t also their agents and purchasers, and hereby

CAUTION ALL PARTIES

rom buying or using Fire Extinguishers, or Engines of any kind, in hich Water impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas is used as an extinishing element, except those manufactured by this Company, or hers duly licensed by us, on pain of immediate

PROSECUTION FOR INFRINGEMENT.

OHN V. FARWELL, MATTHEW LAFLIN, VAN H. HIGGINS,
NSON STAGER, B. F. JACOBS, H. M. THOMPSON,
Directors Northwestern Fire Extinguisher Company.

COUNSEL—Keller & Blake, Hon. Edmund Burke, West & Bond, David A. Burr, Hon. Charles Hitchcock.

INSURANCE.

CARD.

orth British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH,

Office, 50 William-st., New York.

This Company having passed through the Chicago and Boston conflagrations with heavy losses, which have been and will be met promptly, without materially reducing the large Fire reserve of the Company, which is still over $2,500,000, feels called upon to take a firm stand for the safety of the public and itself.

The recent disasters prove the necessity of Large Reserves and Immense Resources to meet similar emergencies; to secure these, adequate rates of premium must be obtained, and large collective liabilities must be assumed with great caution.

Our system of liabilities in all the large cities in the United States, which has proved so successful both in the Chicago and Boston conflagrations, is such that no one conflagration can occur to seriously impair the resources of this Company, and no one which shall equal Chicago and Boston combined, will absorb the Fire Reserve and Surplus. It is on this basis that we can assure the public of entire security, and nothing shall cause us to deviate from it. Such a pledge makes the Policies of this Company worth any reasonable rate.

We can no longer tamper with inadequate rates of premium, which have proved the destruction of so many Fire Insurance Companies, and occasioned such disappointment and loss to the assured. Believing that the great mass of insurers are fully persuaded as to the wisdom of our position, we shall be happy to transact business with them on the terms proposed, and we invite the active co-operation of all reliable companies.

DIRECTORS.

SOLON HUMPHREYS ......Of E. D. Morgan & Co.
CHAS. H. DABNEY ......Of Dabney, Morgan & Co.
DAVID DOWS ......Of David Dows & Co.
EGISTO P. FABBRI ......Of Fabbri & Chauncey.
S. B. CHITTENDEN ......Of S. B. Chittenden & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY ......Of Sheppard Gandy & Co.
THEO. ROOSEVELT ......Of Roosevelt & Son.
EZRA WHITE.

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
FIRE RESERVE, Boston deducted,	2,500,000
LIFE ASSETS,	11,000,000
	$23,500,000

WM. CONNOR, CHAS. E. WHITE, SAM. P. BLAGDEN, } Associate Managers.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents, 213 East Madison-st, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE.

WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

The large grain warehouse known as the Armour House, situated on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, at Seneca, 72 miles from Chicago, and the best grain point on the Canal.

For terms apply to A. CAMPBELL, LaSalle; J. A. ARMOUR, at Burke's European Hotel, Chicago; or H. S. GILBERT, Seneca.

ENVELOPES,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Sleighs. Sleighs.

Go to HATHAWAY'S, 200 State-st., for finest Portland Sleighs.

FLOUR.

Choice brands white winter and spring flour, for sale by LYON & KING, Commission Merchants, 123 South Water-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, bought and sold on customary margins at lowest rate of commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

WELLINGTON BROS. & CO.

Were uninjured by the fire, and are doing business as usual at 66 Chauncy-st., corner of Bedford, Boston.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Schweitzer & Beer,

IMPORTERS OF

Toys and Fancy Goods, Bohemian Glassware, China and Lava Goods, Baskets, Accordions, &c., &c.

154 STATE-ST.

Near Monroe.

CLOTHING.

STATE-ST.

C. O. D.

FINE CLOTHIER. A. J. NUTTING.

CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PITTSBURGH. ROCHESTER.

MEN. YOUTHS. CHILDREN. BOYS.

A. J. NUTTING. FINE CLOTHIER.

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

FINE CLOTHING!

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, FOR ALL AGES AND ALL SIZES. EXTRA LARGE MEN FITTED.

A. J. NUTTING,

THE ONLY NEW YORK C. O. D. FINE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE WEST. ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK RECEIVED DAILY FROM OUR NEW YORK BROADWAY HOUSE.

320 and 322 STATE-ST.

BRANCH, 48 WEST MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LADIES OF

Christ Church

WILL GIVE AN

OYSTER SUPPER

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

A substantial meal served from 6 to 10 o'clock.

BEWARE!

Don't fool away your money on the spurious. The genuine HOW I FOUND DR. LIVINGSTONE, written by Stanley himself, is published only by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., N. Y., and Hadley Brothers & Kane, 136 State-st., Chicago. Agents wanted.

STEAM HEATING

By Mason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiator. Ornamental or plain coils. SAM'L POPE & CO., 31 North Jefferson-st.

FURNITURE.

RUDOLPH & THOMALEN

153 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FINE AND MEDIUM

FURNITURE.

Small expenses, small profits, low prices!

MANSARD ROOFS.

Fire-Proof Mansard Roofs!

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,

N. S. BOUTON, President,

Corner of Fifteenth and Dearborn-sts., Chicago,

Are prepared to furnish STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF ROOFS at shortest notice. Accurate estimates given on application.

HOTELS.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,

Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects.

Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 163 East Washington-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LAW OFFICE—Nos. 29 and 30 Oriental Block, 122 LaSalle-st. ARTHUR W. WINDETT.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats.

Interesting Statistics of Accidents During the Past Year.

Richardson Mentioned as Boutwell's Temporary Successor.

John W. Forney Sued for Libel by a Department Clerk.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the Hon. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, has been finished and sent to the printer. It is dated Nov. 19, 1872. The report shows that the number of casualties by fire, explosion, and wreck, during the year 1871, was 65, against the average number during the three preceding years of 94; value of property destroyed by casualties in 1871, $365,661; average value of property destroyed during the three preceding years, $4,439,622; number of lives lost by casualties in 1871, 363; average number of lives lost by casualties during the three preceding years, 377; number of steamers inspected in 1871, 3,297; average number of steamers inspected during the three preceding years, 3,170; number of licenses issued to pilots and engineers in 1871, 11,758; average number of licenses to pilots and engineers during the three preceding years, 9,938.

The foregoing statement shows the average number of casualties during the year 1871 was 31 per cent less than the average for the three preceding years; also that the average loss of property was 19 per cent less, and the average loss of life 4 per cent less. At the same time it appears that during the year 1871 the number of steamers inspected was 4 per cent greater, and the number of licenses issued to pilots and engineers was 18 per cent greater than the average for the three preceeding years.

The total loss of life on steam vessels from all causes during the year 1871 was 363, while the average loss of life during the six preceding years was 843 casualties. Since the last meeting of the Board, several serious casualties have occurred. On the 11th of April last, the boilers of the steamer Oceanus exploded at a point on the Mississippi River, about twenty miles above Cairo, Ill. The boat subsequently burnt to the water's edge and sunk. Forty-one lives were lost.

On the 10th of August, the steamer Bristol, of the Narragansett Steamship Company, collided with a brig in Newport harbor. The nature of the damage done to the steamer was not known until it was discovered she was sinking. Fortunately, she was run ashore in time to prevent any loss of life. Such a casualty to one of the largest and most costly steamers in the United States, by which the lives of six hundred persons were endangered, taken in connection with the fact that the Bristol had but a few weeks before collided with another steamer, the latter having been sunk, points to the necessity for greater care and efficiency in the management of such vessels. The Local Board of Inspectors at New London will try the Master and the pilot in charge of the wheel at the time of the casualty, in order to ascertain whether their licenses shall or shall not be suspended or revoked.

On the 15th of August, the steamer Bienville, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was burned at sea. Forty-one lives are believed to have been lost. The safety of life and property on board of this ship were dependent on the efficiency and reliability of one steam pump. The report suggests the propriety of requiring additional sureties in this respect, especially when, as in the case of the Bienville, a part of the cargo consists of kerosene oil, matches, and other dangerous articles.

On Aug. 29th, the steamer Metis, of Providence, collided with a schooner on Long Island Sound, and sunk in about an hour and a quarter afterward. The nature of the danger was not discovered till within a few minutes before she went down. By this casualty 23 lives are known to have been lost. The Investigating Board in this case recommend the revocation of the licenses of the Master and First and Second Pilots, and suspension for six months of the license of the chief mate. These officers are now being tried. The record shows that the Metis collided twice with other vessels in the year 1871.

On the 18th of September, while the steamer Dean Richmond was on her passage from New York to Albany, a flue of one of her boilers burst. Owing to the thorough equipment of the boat and efficiency and excellent discipline of her officers and crew, the fire, caused by the flames driven from the furnace, was speedily extinguished. The fault in this case was the failure of the manager of the Line to have the boilers inspected, the steamer having been laid up for several months.

On the 2d of October the steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, while on her passage from New York to Havana, was burned at sea, and about eighty lives were lost. A Board has been appointed to investigate the circumstances attending this loss.

The casualties to the Metis and Bristol point to the necessity for a more strict attention to discipline on board of steam vessels. Equally apparent is the importance of having such drills as are required by the rules of the service, for the purpose of instructing the crew in the use of life-saving apparatus, and as to their conduct in cases of accident generally.

The appliances placed on board steamers for the purpose of saving the vessel and the lives of the passengers are not automatic. In order that they may answer the purposes for which they were intended, there must be a thorough practical knowledge of their use, which can only be obtained by strict discipline and frequent drilling of officers and crew. Upon steamers carrying a large number of passengers, the officers and crew should be required to wear some distinctive badge or uniform.

The law requires that boiler-plates should be tested for the purpose of ascertaining their tensile strength, toughness, homogeneousness, and ability to withstand the effects of repeated heating and cooling, in order that this requirement may be carried into effect, it is necessary that steamboat inspection service shall be supplied with a sufficient number of testing machines. When a uniform system of tests has been adopted, it is to be hoped that boiler plate will be rated in the markets of the country according to their ascertained qualities, rather than on the reputation of various makes. The principal manufacturers of the country have been called on to present plans of testing machines designed to meet certain requirements, which have been submitted to them. When these plans have been received, specifications will be drawn, and steps taken to procure the machines.

In the case of explosions on steam vessels, the conditions attending such disasters are seldom known to the person in charge of the boilers and engines, and even when known, there are frequently motives which lead to a suppression of the real facts in the case. In a course of scientific experiments, however, all conditions are known and properly estimated in arriving at the solution of the results developed. During the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced authorizing such experiments as might be deemed useful and important to guard against the bursting of steam boilers. I strongly recommend the passage of a bill of this character, believing that valuable information could thus be obtained for the better security of life and property on steam vessels. Experiments should be made on boilers of various forms and on vessels of the seaboard, the lakes, and of Western rivers.

By the terms of Section 4, act of Feb. 28, 1871, passenger steamers are prohibited from carrying coal oil, crude or refined petroleum, either as freight or stores, with the single exception that refined petroleum, which will not ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, may be carried on such steamers where there is no other practicable mode of transporting it. The distilled products of petroleum appear in every form, from the gaseous to the solid state, and their range of inflammability is very great. Some of the oleaginous products, the least inflammable of which are parafine oils, are believed to be quite as safe as sperm or whale oil. While every reasonable precaution should be observed for the prevention of fires on steamers, our statute laws should nevertheless be in accordance with the laws of chemical science and the commercial necessities of the country. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that the law of Feb. 28, 1871, be so amended as to allow passenger steamers to carry as freight or stores such products as petroleum, as, in the opinion of chemical experts, shall be perfectly safe, and under such regulations as shall remove all danger from this cause. I also respectfully recommend that the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act of Feb. 28, 1871, relating to the shipment of explosive or dangerous articles, be so amended as to authorize in any case of such shipment contrary to law, the immediate seizure of the articles thus shipped or attempted to be shipped.

The Steamboat Inspection service consists of a Supervising Inspector General, ten Supervising Inspectors, thirty-six Inspectors of Hulls, thirty-six Inspectors of Boilers, three Assistant Inspectors of Hulls, three Assistant Inspectors of Boilers, and eight clerks to the Inspectors. It is the intention of the act of Feb. 28, 1871, that the service shall be self-sustaining, without being a source of revenue. That object has been fairly attained. The Inspector General concludes as follows: "It is my sincere desire not only that all reasonable securities for protecting life and property may be adopted, but that all just grounds for complaint may be removed. No antagonism can possibly arise between the Steamboat Inspection Service and the owners of steam vessels, unless it be caused by the indiscretion of inspectors, the unreasonable demands of steamboat owners, or the efforts of persons maliciously inclined."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—S. B. Dutcher, now Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has been appointed Pension Agent of the Widows' Agency at New York.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Committee on Appropriation having perfected the Indian Appropriation bill, proceeded to-day to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bills. There are 14 general appropriation bills to be reported to the House of Representatives, five of which will be ready by the meeting of Congress. Not more than half of the official estimates have been submitted to the Committee, and this delay operates against the Committee's progress.

LIBEL SUIT.

Colonel W. Penn, clerk for Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of this District, against John W. Forney, laying his damages at $10,000, for libel.

THE MESSAGE.

President Grant devotes several hours of the morning to the preparation of his message, and receives guests a limited time in the afternoon. The message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress, but as heretofore manuscript copies will be furnished to the representatives of the press at the Executive Mansion, about the time the President's Secretary shall have reached the Capitol with the official document.

COURTESIES TO BRAZIL.

Rear Admiral Taylor, commanding the United States naval forces at the South Atlantic station, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, in a report dated Oct. 25, says that, on Oct. 15, by request of the Brazilian authorities, the flagship Lancaster was dressed with masthead flags, and at noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired, in honor of the baptismal day of the Brazilian Emperor.

ARMY MATTERS.

Lieutenant Fred. Grant has been ordered to join his regiment.

Major Latimore; Captains Lee, Davis, and Clous; Lieutenants Boehm, Hudson, Thompson, Warrington, Miller, McKinney, and Seifer have been commended in army orders for gallantry in the Indian fight last September. Also Surgeon Rufus Choate, for his care of the wounded under fire. Nine enlisted men have been awarded medals for gallantry on the same occasion.

THE INDIAN REPORT

will embrace a comprehensive review of the entire history of the relations of the Indians to the Government, with existing statutes.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Commissioners will make a report upon the opening of Congress.

THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The Comptroller of the Currency, it is said, will recommend a repeal of the law requiring circulation to be withdrawn to the amount of $25,000,000 in States having excess of its redistribution, and in States having a deficiency, also, he will recommend the continuance of the present system of reserves, without alteration.

THE TREASURERSHIP.

It is believed, according to a Washington special, that Assistant Secretary Richardson will succeed Boutwell in the Treasury Department, but remain only long enough in the office to enable the President to choose a permanent Secretary.

GREGORI PERI.

The Final Order Commuting the Sentence of Peri to Imprisonment for Life.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 21.—The final order of commutation of the sentence of Gregori Peri was issued from the State Department this afternoon, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

To the Sheriff of Cook County:

WHEREAS, Gregori Peri was convicted at the April term, A. D. 1872, of the Criminal Court of Cook County, of the crime of murder, and was sentenced therefor to be hung by the neck until dead; and, whereas, the record and proceedings of the Criminal Court in the case against the said Peri were brought before the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed, and the sentence of death ordered to be executed, on the 6th of December, A. D., 1872, and whereas it appears to me from the record and proceedings of the Supreme Court, that the said judgment and sentence of the said Criminal Court was affirmed against the opinion of three of the Justices thereof, who then and there declared that for errors of law manifest, in the record, the said judgment of the Criminal Court ought to be reversed, and whereas a proper regard for human life on the part of the Executive authority of the State makes it the duty of the Governor to prevent the execution of the sentence of death in a case doubted and opposed by three of the Justices of the Supreme Court, now, therefore know ye that I, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the Constitution of this State, do by these presents commute the sentence of death adjudged against the said Gregori Peri to imprisonment in the Penitentiary of this State, for and during the term of his natural life, and you are hereby commanded to deliver the same Gregori Peri to the Warden of the State Penitentiary, who is hereby directed to receive the said Gregori Peri, in order that the said commutation of punishment to imprisonment for and during the term of his natural life may be carried out.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Springfield this twentieth day of November, of the year of Our Lord, 1872, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

(Signed) JOHN M. PALMER.

By the Governor: EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

The New York State Canals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The Joint Committee of citizens and the Board of Trade as appointed on Monday, reported the following resolutions on 'Change this morning, which were unanimously adopted as their canal policy:

First—To complete the Erie and Oswego Canals according to the original policy of the amendment to the Constitution of 1854, and carry out the laws enacted for that purpose by removing bench-walls and all other obstructions so as to make the canals full seventy feet wide and seven feet deep from Buffalo and Oswego to Albany, and complete the double locks, as per contract, west of Syracuse.

Second—To improve the Erie Canal from its mouth at the Buffalo River to Lower Black Rock, so as to give sufficient depth and flow of water at all times for all canal purposes.

Third—To ask the Legislature to pass the Funding bill recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in order to put the funds in a proper shape to improve the canal and make it a free canal, or as nearly so as possible.

A Kentucky Vendetta.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—Information has reached here of a desperate vendetta in Obion County, a few days ago, in which two men lost their lives. Two brothers named Macumber, running a mill, had an employe named Saunders. The Macumbers had a wordy altercation with Saunders, which resulted in one of them shooting Saunders in the side. Saunders returned the fire, killing one instantly, and inflicting a wound on the other of which he died.

THE FIRE DEMON.

Three-Fourths of Galva, Ill., Destroyed—Loss, $400,000.

Fires at Other Places.

GALVA, Ill., Nov. 21.—By a great conflagration at this place last night, three-quarters of the business portion of the town is in ashes. The fire was discovered issuing from the roof of S. P. Johnson's tailor shop, which rapidly communicated to the billiard saloon of David Wright and Brownlee & Stoddard's dry goods store, on the south. It was arrested in that direction by the large fire-proof building of J. M. Finch & Son. On the north it communicated to the Post Office, the grocery store of L. P. Jarvis, and the millinery store of Miss S. M. Wells. From thence it extended to Beck's brick block, valued at $40,000; from thence, on the east, to Ayres & Todd's grocery store; Thomas Moore's shoe store; H. A. Dean's news office; Hunt's meat-market; W. N. Jones' music store; Anderson & Engstrand's boot and shoe store; Mrs. J. C. Payne's toy and fancy store; McCorkle Brothers' saloon; Crawford's meat-market, and Armstrong's tobacco and cigar store, in which direction it was arrested. From Beck's Block, on the north, it extended to the carriage-shop of Williams & Phillhower; Mrs. E. M. Ash & Co.'s millinery store, and M. H. Negus' shoe-shop.

The total loss is supposed to be from $300,000 to $500,000, and the insurance $175,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—Rand & Avery are not yet exactly able to determine their loss, but, according to estimates, it will be from $150,000 to $175,000. In the matter of insurance they are unfortunate, not having replaced their policies since the great fire.

The total amount of insurance is $135,000; in foreign offices, $23,000; Boston offices, $78,000; other offices, $34,000. The Congregational Publishing Society is fully insured in local and foreign offices. It loses $25,000. Henry Hoyt, publisher of Sunday school books, $20,000; insured. Thomas Strahan & Son, $15,000; uninsured. Solomon & Samuels, clothing, $13,000; uninsured. J. P. Lovell & Sons, hardware, $10,000; partial insurance.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—A fire at Genesee, Wis., yesterday, burned Prentiss' packing-house. Loss, $3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Brenzel & Fortenbaugh's colliery at Big Mine Run, near Ashland, Pa., was burned yesterday. Loss not stated, but covered by insurance.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 21.—The extensive saw-mill of Captain Joseph Walton, of this city, situated in the borough of Elizabeth, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The sugar in the remains of the warehouse of Woodruff & Robinson, Brooklyn, was damaged $75,000 to $100,000 by fire to-day, occasioned by falling walls.

DESMOINES, Nov. 21.—The residence of Marion Robusts, three miles south of Indianola, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $4,000; light insurance.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 21.—A fire broke out in Dow & Bros' planing mills, at 9 o'clock to-night, which is likely to prove most disastrous. The fire has already extended to three blocks, and over 25 houses have been burned. Will send later report.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 21.—The losses by the fire here on the 18th inst. are about $12,000, and not $150,000 as first reported. The total insurance is $16,700.

NEW YORK.

Mysterious Disappearances—The Concert Saloons—Alleged Frauds on the Erie Railway—Two Firemen Killed—Arrival of Freedmen—The Japanese Fleet—The O'Neill Murder—The Arizona—The Stokes Case Again Postponed—Patent Steam Car—Attempted Murder—Counterfeit Coupons.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Two strange cases of mysterious disappearances in this city are exciting the public and puzzling the police. At half-past 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 14th inst., Mr. George H. Pevy, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., disappeared at the street door of the Brandreth House, corner of Canal street and Broadway, and he has not since been seen or heard of. Mr. Pevy is know to have had on his person at the time about $5,000, which he had drawn the day before from the Nassau National Bank, of Brooklyn. In the bosom of his shirt were two magnificent pearls, valued at $300. He carried in his waistcoat pocket an old-fashioned gold watch, with a white dial, that his grandfather had given him. This watch, which was of Liverpool make, was fastened to a heavy old-fashioned chain, also a relic. The money Mr. Pevy drew from the bank was given to him in a one-thousand-dollar bill, four five-hundred-dollar bills, four one-hundred-dollar bills, and six fifty-dollar bills. It is very probable Mr. Pevy had a good deal more money than this about him. The missing man was always known to be very quiet and steady. His brother says he never saw him drunk in his life, and he doubts very much if any one else ever did. He has always been happy in his domestic relations. He had recently retired from the insurance business, and came here to embark in some other commercial pursuit. He is reported to be worth $60,000, and his wife is also wealthy. It is believed by the police that a woman was placed on the track of Mr. Pevy, who followed him from place to place, and saw him draw the $5,000 from the Brooklyn Bank. Justice Pevy, of Louisville, a brother of the missing man, who came to this city to join in the search, says that he has carefully examined his brother's affairs, and found everything in first-class order. He, with the missing man's wife, believes that Mr. Pevy has been murdered for the money which he was known to have carried about him. The police have arrested one or two suspicious men, who have been seen hanging around the Brandreth House.

The search for Mr. Van Doran, of Brooklyn, continues. The case creates the greatest sensation throughout Long Island, where the family of the missing man is well known, and in many localities people are making search in the surrounding woods. The relatives and friends have visited every locality where it was known duck-shooting was indulged in, including Canarsie, Buffle Bar, Oyster Bar, Little Neck, and Fire Island. At the first-named place, it was learned that a man had been fished out of the water a few days since, with a bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead, but the remains did not answer the description of Van Doran. No doubt exists in the minds of the people but that the stranger was robbed and murdered, and then thrown into the water. Van Doran is believed to have met the same fate.

The war upon the concert saloons continues, and many dens are closed. The waiter girls are afraid to resume business, and customers are fearful of raids. The Superintendent of Police says he will continue the descents until all indecent and unlicensed concert saloons are rooted out. This will destroy all except a few which have theatrical and liquor licenses. The Canterbury has discharged its fifty waiter-girls, and will hereafter be a theatrical saloon.

The Widow Wade sued ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, for $100,000 damages, for breach of promise. The defendant, in his answer, avers that "the promise was expressly upon condition and in the event that, upon inquiry, it should prove that the plaintiff was, and had been, of fair fame and repute." The widow accepted this limited proposal, and the venerable Mayor states that his investigation was wholly unfavorable. The case will soon be tried.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

The *Times*, upon the authority of Watson, President of the Erie Railway, says that H. F. Sweetser, Manager of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, has resigned, and paid over $75,000 to General McClellan, President of that company, who had detected him in connivance with residents along the line of the road appropriating a portion of the Company's receipts. The friends of Sweetser deny his guilt. The Secretary of the Great Western Road is at Meadville, making a full investigation.

Two firemen were killed and one was wounded yesterday by the falling of the walls of the grain storehouse, in Brooklyn, which was burned two days ago.

The steamship San Salvador, from Savannah, Ga., with freedmen for Liberia, arrived last evening. This band, numbering 250, is the advance guard of 3,000 emigrants.

Stokes, in his next trial, will be defended by new counsel, his former counsel having retired.

The Capron, the second vessel of the Japanese fleet building in these waters, will make her trial trip in a few days.

The Coroner's investigation into the shooting of Anthony F. O'Neill by James C. King, on Monday, was held to-day. The Court room was crowded. Mrs. O'Neill was the chief witness to testify to the shooting. A verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against King, who, in answer to interrogatories, said that he was 33 years old, was born in Morristown, N. J., and is an attorney and counsellor. By the advice of counsel he declined to say whether or not he was guilty.

The Pacific Mail Company announce the receipt of a despatch from San Diego, Cal., stating that the steamship Constitution passed there yesterday with the Arizona in tow, and they may be expected at San Francisco on Saturday.

The case of Edward S. Stokes, which was set down for the first Monday in December, has been postponed, by consent of counsel, till the second Monday in the same month.

The widow of A. D. Putnam, who was killed by Foster with a car-hook, has brought suit against the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for the loss of her husband, her counsel contending that the Company was bound to protect him from injury while on their cars.

Delegations from the City Council and the Common Council of Brooklyn witnessed the trial of the new patent steam car to-day, on the Bleecker Street Railroad, which appeared to work well.

The attempted assassination, on Tuesday, of Patrick Mathews by Thomas Seavers, on Twelfth street, is said to have been kept from the newspapers by political influence. The *News* charges the brother of the assailant, a police officer, with endeavoring to compound a felony. Seavers was arrested.

The authorities have failed to discover the counterfeiter of the Union Pacific income bonds. One hundred and eighty coupons, purporting to be of $1,000 bonds, have been paid, and if the bonds to which they purport to correspond are also engraved, the counterfeit will be at least $180,000.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The stock market was strong to-day, and advanced. Business was active, with considerable excitement in the favorite speculative shares. Northwestern was decidedly the chief feature, opening at 95, and, after declining to 90, jumped up to 100. Borrowers paid ⅛ for its use early in the day, but "flat" loans were made in the afternoon. For some time, it is reported, extensive purchases of Northwestern have been made by Horace F. Clark and Jay Gould. The object has been to obtain the control of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and by that means supply a missing link in the great railroad chain under the control of Vanderbilt, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Horace F. Clark is the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, and of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Commodore Vanderbilt of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. The Chicago & Northwestern is the link wanted from Chicago to Omaha. Daniel Drew is largely short of Chicago and Northwestern stock, and it becoming known to the Vanderbilt party, there was an attempt made to give him a "squeeze." The movement was entirely unexpected.

The *Post* says: "The cornering party in Northwestern includes both those who were bulls and bears in the stock two weeks ago, a compromise having been effected. The principal sufferers by the corner are reported to be the venerable ex-Erie Director, and another well-known wealthy speculator, noted for always being on the 'bear' side. The general 'short' interest in the stock is also reported large."

After Northwestern, Erie was the leading feature, and advanced to 55⅝. Pacific Mail was active and irregular, selling at 89¼@88@89. Lake Shore advanced from 88⅛ to 89⅝. Union Pacific from 34⅛ to 35; Ohios from 45¼ to 45¾; Panama from 138 to 140½, and New York Central from 98¼ to 99.

MONEY.

The money market was easy during the morning, at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold on call, but worked a little closer in the afternoon, when loans were made at 1-32 per diem.

The London news is favorable. Money there is easy. Nearly all the gold sold by the Treasury to-day will have to be paid for in legal tenders, National Bank notes being scarce. The payments for this gold are made direct into the Treasury, so that the money market gains nothing by Treasury operations this week; on the contrary, it loses about $200,000 in legal tenders.

Commercial paper is unchanged.

Foreign exchange is firm.

GOLD.

Gold was alternately weak and firm; fluctuated between 113 and 113⅝.

Government bonds closed strong.

PRODUCE.

Flour was firmer, and fairly active for low grades; medium dull and irregular; No. 2 and superfine in active demand at higher prices. In wheat, there was some excitement at the opening, in view of the favorable news from Liverpool. There was less firmness in freights, and the cold weather on the canal induced holders to advance their prices 2@3c per bu. The market closed better for common spring, and strong for good. Winter is held higher, but quiet. Pork was quiet and somewhat nominal; sales of 50 brls mess at $15.40, for future delivery; 500 brls, crop of 1871-72, at $13.00. Cut meats steady; sales of 25 boxes pickled bellies at 6⅝c; 10 boxes clear bellies at 9c; 500 smoked shoulders, light cut, at 7c; 500 smoked hams, light cut, at 14½c, and 500 brls pickled bellies at 8¼c. Bacon rather weak; some business was done in long clear, on the spot, at 8c. Lard moderately active and steady.

The Horse Disease.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The epizootic has developed itself in several stables to-day, but only in a mild form.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—The horse malady is steadily increasing. The weather being damp and cool, favors the spread of the disease. Business is unaffected as yet, but should it become general, its effect on cotton and trade generally is seriously apprehended.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—We had a damp day to-day, and the epizootic commenced spreading rapidly. The street cars have stopped again. As yet there is no diminution in the horses on the street, but another day like this will have a serious effect.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21.—The epizootic is moderating in the city. Sick horses are coming out on the streets.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—The horse disease here has been of mild type, and spreads slowly. The disease yields to proper treatment, and its abatement is expected soon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Nov. 21.—The horse disease has appeared here. There are twenty-five horses sick at Cox & Buswell's livery stables. The horses elsewhere are more or less affected. The mail is drawn from the Post Office to the depot in a hand-cart. Very few teams are seen on the streets, and business is prostrated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 21.—The epizootic still prevails among many hundreds of horses in this vicinity, and wood commands now nearly double prices. Stove dealers are not provided with coal stoves to supply the demand, and the public schools are likely to be stopped for want of fuel, owing to wood contracts not being filled and the inability to readily supply them with coal burners.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The horse-malady is prevalent here in a mild form.

Steamboat Disaster.

GREEN BAY, Nov. 20.—The steamer Northwest, Captain Hart, in coming through the ice at the mouth of the river, had her side cut through last night. Steam fire engine No. 2 is keeping her afloat while her cargo is being discharged.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—Opened active and closed dull. Very best on sale to-day, 6@7½c; that generally rated first quality, 4½@6c; medium or good fair quality, 3@4½c. Receipts, 1,381. Sales, 2,136. HOGS—Active; Full prices, 5@5½c. Receipts, 5,387. SHEEP—Good grades scarce and wanted; 4@5c for fair to extra. Receipts, 1,738.

SNOWED UP.

Further Details of the Blockade on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

No Alarm Felt Over the Situation by the Railway Officials in Winona.

The Weather Moderating.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 21.—The special despatch sent from St. Paul to the Associated Press concerning the snow blockade on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, saying that fears were entertained that the track layers would die of starvation, is very much exaggerated. The Winona *Republican* of to-night says: "Our reporter called on Assistant Superintendent Jenkins this afternoon to ascertain further particulars in regard to the character of the country near the blockade, and to see if any fears were entertained here of the men suffering for food. Mr. Jenkins laughed when told of the sensational despatch which had been sent to the Associated Press. He says there is no danger whatever of the men starving. The tracklayers working for Colonel DeGraff, are within 35 miles of Marshall. Even if they are at the extreme end of the track, they have a hundred "tie teams," and can drive over the prairie now as easily as they can in the summer time. Marshall is 80 miles west of New Ulm. At Marshall they have easy access to Redwood Falls, and the Minnesota Valley, which is rich with fine farms. Only six miles south of Marshall is the old settlement of Lynn, which has been settled ten or twelve years. Near by is a heavy body of timber. Many farmers have been in there six years, and have plenty of hay, grain and stock.

The source of the difficulty is chiefly in the fact that the railroad company have not yet got their snow-fences up at the western end, and, of course, the light snow drifting over the prairie at once filled up the cuts.

Colonel DeGraff's anxiety to get provisions to his men is not so much from the fear that they will starve for food, but that, unless supplied with their usual style and quantity of provisions, they will quit work, and leave him in the lurch on his contract.

There is a good deal of stock through the country, and the men cannot starve. The fall of snow in the Western end has not been very heavy, and would not prevent the men from getting out easily into the settlements.

It is certain that the officers of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, *via* this city, do not feel any alarm over the blockade, and are confident that a few days more will see the road clear, if the weather is favorable.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—Advices from along the route of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad indicate that the weather is moderating. The telegraph is again working to Sleepy Eye. A second relief train, laden with provisions, and drawn by two locomotives, has been sent out from New Ulm. Before the first train went out with its four locomotives, five engines and two construction trains were snowed in west of Sleepy Eye. None of them have yet succeeded in getting out.

A report is current that Colonel De Graff, the chief contractor, took a team at the Big Cottonwood, and, in company with a friend, worked through to where the first relief train became imbedded. It is also said that, as there is a stout team to every four or five men, the besieged may follow the direction of the streams or the line of road until they meet the relief trains. In any event, so soon as a way of escape is opened, the liberated men will doubtless make a rush for civilized limits, and thus render it impossible for the company to finish the road within the time specified by Congress. They will thus be compelled to ask Congress for an extension of time, and, having put forth every possible endeavor to complete the line, and, being able to show that they would have succeeded had not this unprecedented storm suspended all work, there ought not to be any opposition made to the request. It was the intention of the Company to erect houses for the men and lay in stocks of provisions, in order to complete the work by March 1, 1873; but it is now extremely doubtful whether any workmen can be induced, even by the tempting offer of extra wages, good lodgings, and plenty to eat, to risk the possibility of an experience like that suddenly forced upon the men now snowed in west of the Big Cottonwood River.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Min., Nov. 21.—No intelligence has been received at this point of Superintendent Stewart and his relief train since last Tuesday. At that time they were at Cottonwood with four engines, two snow plows, and 150 men, with fuel and rations for thirty days. Cottonwood is forty-two miles beyond New Ulm. Telegraphic communication extends only to Sleepy Eye Lake, fifteen miles beyond New Ulm. When last heard from they were pushing through six to ten feet of snow trying to reach the seven engines and construction trains that were blockaded at different points, from ten to fifty miles along the western end of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad.

A sensational despatch has been sent from St. Paul to the Associated Press, that gloomy news may be anticipated from Minnesota; that Colonel DeGraff's working force of eight hundred men were snowed in, and communication for provisions was cut off, &c., &c. There is not the least danger that any of the party will suffer for food or fuel. The track-layers working for Colonel DeGraff are within forty miles of Marshall. Even if they were at the farthest end of the track, they have a hundred teams, and can easily drive over the prairie, as the snow has fallen but about six inches deep. At Marshall they have easy access to Redwood Falls and the Minnesota valley, a country settled for the past five years, and where there is a heavy body of timber. Colonel DeGraff's anxiety is to procure provisions without interruption to work, that he may complete his contract in the stipulated time. The fall of snow has not been very heavy, but high winds have prevailed and drifted over the track and into the cuts along the line of the road, the Company not having the fences constructed for its protection.

LATER.

A despatch just read informs us that Superintendent Stuart arrived at Sleepy Eye Lake with his reserve train, at 9 o'clock this evening, and that the engines and construction trains beyond are now in running condition, and the track comparatively clear.

From the St. Paul Press, Nov. 20.

A serious accident, but happily one which did not result in injury to limb or body took place on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Sunday. The *Press* gave an account yesterday of the severe snow storm on the line of that road which had blockaded several trains, on the west end, and cut a large force of workmen off from supplies out in the region of Lake Kampeska. On Sunday a special train was started out of Winona with supplies to these storm beleaguered men, and anticipating difficulties from snow banks, the engine was supplied with a mammoth snow plow. A freight train preceded this special, and, soon after leaving Clairmount Station, this latter found itself brought up standing in an immense snow drift. A terrible storm was prevailing at the time, and snow was driven in blinding fury. Aware that the special was soon due, the conductor of the freight sent a brakeman back with a red light to warn them of danger, but the snow was flying so thick, and the plow in front of his engine was so large that the driver of the special did not see the light, and dashed on into the rear of the freight. The caboose of the latter was shattered into a wreck, as was the snow plow, and the engine was whirled over into the ditch, badly damaged. Very fortunately no person was injured and dollars and cents cover the entire loss.

Presbyterian Tercentenary.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Presbyterians are celebrating the tercentenary of Presbyterianism at the Pennsylvania Square Church, which is appropriately decorated. Clergymen and others met at the new building of the Presbyterian Publishing House, and marched in procession to the Church. After appropriate opening services, the memorial address was delivered by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., LL.D. Historical papers were read at the afternoon session.

THE RECORDS.

Meeting of the County Commissioners Yesterday Afternoon.

Discussion of the Proposition to Purchase the Abstract Books.

Their Possession by the County Deemed Absolutely Necessary.

What Will the Owners Take, and How Can the Money Be Raised?

A Swap of the Normal School Grounds Suggested.

Another Meeting to Be Held To-Day.

Letter from Mr. Louis D. Hoard.

The County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair. Present, Messrs. Jones, Ashton, Harrison, Skelly, Stearns, Lonergan, Herting, Pahlman, Crawford, and Roelle.

Messrs. Galloway and Miller, elected respectively to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Wahl and Talcott, qualified and took their seats.

The special order was then taken up, being the report of the Special Committee on the Restoration of the Records, with a resolution attached, for the purchase of the abstract books, the sum being left blank.

Mr. Crawford moved the Board to go into Committee of the Whole on the resolution.

It was so ordered, and the Board went into Committee, Commissioner Crawford in the chair.

General White said the report presented two questions: one whether it was expedient to buy these books to partly replace the old records, the other, the price. He was disappointed that the Committee had obtained no opinion from the Judges as to the utility of the books. They had given an opinion on nothing. They say if anything was bought, all should be, and then conditioned on the power of the county to pay for them. What they had said gave him no light. If they had said the county should or should not buy the books, he would be far more ready to vote. To legislate at a guess as to what the Judges would approve, he did not like. Still, the law did not require them to say more than they had. He suggested that the Board take up first the question whether it was necessary or expedient to make the purchase at all.

Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Ashton what the Judges meant by saying they should buy everything—did they mean to buy duplicates?

Mr. Ashton said yes—to break up a monopoly, and since one set might have what another did not.

Mr. Harrison said the law authorized the purchase of copies or originals. There was no reason for having the latter, except from the possibility of copy errors. Could not they buy one set of books and correct it from the others, and be as well off as if all were bought. Of some books there were even triplicates. The county need not go into the purchase of these books at so great a sum, when it could get the same information for half as much. The amount demanded for the whole was about $750,000. They had already sold bonds to the amount of $750,000. If they raised the valuation of the county to $100,000,000, they could raise annually but $750,000 for current expenses, which could not be diminished, owing to pauperism, etc. The interest on bonds already issued, and the amount for sinking fund, had also to be considered, which was to be deducted from the annual tax. Therefore, before buying the books and issuing more bonds, they had better submit the thing to a popular vote. Nor did he see any necessity for the purchase. A few real estate firms had suffered, but the sales in the last six months had been immense. Where was the imperative necessity?

Mr. Crawford said the Judges declined to consider the plan of a compilation.

Mr. Ashton moved that so much of the resolution as related to the purchase of the books be taken up.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ashton had, after much reflection, come to the conclusion that something should be done to restore the records, and had voted for the proposition to pay $400,000. That was disapproved by the Judges, since it did not cover anything of an original nature. Why they did so he could not tell, except for the two reasons stated, that some books corrected others, and that it was absolutely necessary to break up the monopoly. The abstract men did not want to sell everything, and did not think it needful for the county to buy it, nor did he; but he did not like to set himself up against the eight Judges. They had come to the conclusion they would approve no plan which did not buy everything. Then the Committee had nothing left to do but to find what the books could be had for. He thought they could get on easily with less than all the books, but there was the decision of the Judges. He had now no question of the necessity of some action by the Board to do something to replace the records. A large majority of property-owners favored the purchase of the books, to some extent, at least. He was willing to vote the county should make a purchase, but, if not hedged in by the law, they could proceed more easily than now. Now all they could do was to say that they would or would not buy all. Then the question came as to the amount.

Mr. Miller asked if the Judges said explicitly the books were really necessary, and should be purchased.

Mr. Crawford said the majority of the Judges had so expressed themselves to the Committee. Three often said so. One Judge said he had been opposed, but was recently convinced.

Mr. Ashton said there was nothing in the law calling on the Judges for an opinion as to the necessity of the books. A majority of the Judges, however, did indicate to the Committee that there was a necessity for the purchase. One or two seemed to think there was no necessity.

General White said he had been of the opinion that the county as a corporate body was guilty of neglect in the way in which the records had been kept. It was hard to find a parallel. They were accessible to any who chose to mutilate them, and, in case of fire, their destruction was certain. Cook County owed it to each individual to replace the record of his land if it could. Would the abstracts do it? The Judges said they tended to show title, and that the county should buy them for a price within its means. He knew of no more important thing for the county to do than to restore these records. If it did not, every real estate owner must go into court and prove his title. He had nothing to prove his title to an inch of land except what was in the abstract books, which were now liable to loss, or removal. It was true, much property had been sold, but that simply proved the mutual confidence of men—it did not prove that it could be carried on indefinitely. He did not think the county unable to make the purchase. If he voted to buy the books, he would want a proposition adopted to sell the Reform School grounds to cover the cost,—or as much of it as possible. He would never vote for $750,000 under any circumstances. Half a million was ample. The means to buy could be procured without interfering with any other great county interest. He had generally found people wanted the books bought at a reasonable price; bankers, lawyers and real estate men thought so. Therefore he was prepared to vote it was expedient to buy the books.

Mr. Harrison said their financial position was about as follows: The estimates for county purposes for the current year were $689,502.79. Bonds to the amount of $750,000 had already been voted. The building of a jail had been contracted for, costing at least $400,000, which would run up the amount of bonds issued to $1,150,000, leaving $850,000 more which they had power to issue. If they issued all their bonds, at 7 per cent, the interest to be paid would amount to $105,000. The sinking fund, at 5 per cent, would make $75,000. That made $869,502.79, which would have to be raised by taxation. If the valuation were raised to $120,000,000, they would only get $9,000,000, leaving them a margin of $31,000. If it was raised to $120,000,000 they would have to pay the State $180,000 for the privilege. For every hundred dollars added, the State put on 90 cents. It was well to consider that state of affairs. They could sell the Reform School grounds, but not for so great a sum. Personally, he would be benefited by buying the books, but he did not see how the county could get them, except for a reasonable sum, and that the abstract men would not take.

General White offered the following:

WHEREAS, The public records of titles to real estate in this county were destroyed by fire on the 9th day of October, 1871, since which time the evidence upon which the ownership of real estate has rested chiefly, and, in most cases, wholly, upon certain copies or abstracts of said records, held by persons who are in no wise responsible to the public for their safety from fire or mutilation; and,

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Board, it is the duty of the county to replace said records, so far as it is possible to do so, in order that tedious, vexatious, and extensive litigation in establishing titles be avoided, and in order that transfers of property may be effected without the great delay and expense now necessary; it is therefore

Resolved, That the Special Committee on the Restoration of Public Records be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to offer to the owners of the copies or abstracts of the records, referred to in the above preamble, the sum of $—— in twenty-year six per cent bonds of the county for the whole of said abstracts or copies of the public records in their possession, being originals, not copies, made by them from said public records, whether the same were obtained from records in the Recorder's office, or of the several Courts, or of tax sales, or any other official source whatever; *Provided*, that, prior to making such proposition, said Committee shall present to the Judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts a certified copy of the proceedings of this Board in the matter for their approval or disapproval as required by law.

Resolved, That in case such proposition be approved by the Judges, and accepted by the owners of the abstracts, for the purpose of providing for the payment of said bonds in whole or in parts, it shall be the duty of the Finance Committee of this Board to cause to be subdivided and offered for sale at such time or times hereafter as they may appoint, the property known as the Reform School grounds, upon the following terms, namely: 20 per cent in hand, 10 per cent annually thereafter, for three years, or until one-half of the purchase price shall have been paid, and the remaining one-half of the purchase money to be paid in twenty years from the date of the issue of said bonds by the county, with the interest upon all deferred payments payable semi-annually at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

He believed the grounds, sold as he suggested, would produce the bulk of the money required for the books. People would, on such terms, pay for the lots a little beyond their present cash value. He would avoid taxation, if possible, and believed they could do it almost entirely. He denied the county had better hold real estate on speculation than re-establish its records. He had no objection to turning over the proceeds of the lands to the abstract men instead of giving bonds, and paying $100,000 in money to bind the bargain. The lands they would not take.

Mr. Ashton approved of the substitute. He asserted that Cook County was able to buy the property without a dollar of additional taxation. He was authorized to say that if the county bought the books one of the abstract-men would pay $3,000 a month for sixty months for the use of the tract indices. That showed the value of the books. The employes in the office were willing to give $5,000 for the privilege. He understood the abstract men would take the Reform School ground at its cash value, the county paying the difference in money; they giving a contract that if the land sold for more, in two years, the county should have the difference. Men stood ready to give $850,000 for the books. He would never vote to pay $750,000 for the books, thinking they could be bought for $600,000, and, if the Reform School grounds could go to make up the sum, he would support the proposition. In a few years the valuation would naturally so greatly rise as to increase the amount derived from taxation. It was silly for Cook County to hold on to the Reform School grounds, especially when, by selling, the records could be restored. He believed they could get the books for $600,000.

Mr. Stearns said last summer a resolution to have the grounds subdivided and every alternate lot sold, had been referred to the Finance Committee, but Mr. Ashton had strongly opposed it, stating it would increase 10 and 12 per cent, and the county had been paying 17 per cent for money. Yet the resolution slept in the Finance Committee. He had always wanted the books to be bought, but he would not vote an exorbitant price. He was willing to make a trade with the abstract men for the ground. He offered the following:

Resolved, That this Board will give the several abstract firms for any and all their titles, books, indices, and memoranda in their possession, which relate to any and all titles to lands in Cook County, the grounds and real estate known as the Reform School grounds, containing twenty acres, more or less, for said above described land titles, providing the several Judges of our Courts concur in our resolution.

If that was done, they gave $150,000 more than the books were worth. If the ground had been subdivided last year, it would have brought six or seven hundred thousand dollars. The Board had not done its duty during the year. Still, he was willing to give the grounds for the books. In two years they would be worth seven to nine hundred thousand dollars. He would vote for no exorbitant price in money or bonds, and he believed he understood the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Skelly said they wanted the ground to pay for the jail with, which would cost $800,000. The Judges advised the purchase of all, since they fancied the county could not buy all. If the abstract men were offered $850,000, they would take it, and not sell to the county for $600,000. The jail would certainly cost $750,000.

Mr. Stearns' substitute was lost—ayes, 4; noes, 5; Messrs. Galloway, Stearns, Harris, and Harrison in the affirmative.

The Committee rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

The Board adjourned to meet this afternoon.

LETTER FROM LEWIS D. HOARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The writer of the article on "Abstracts" published in Wednesday's TRIBUNE has, in discussing the general question of a purchase of the abstract books, fallen into several errors, and, consequently, made some statements which should not pass unchallenged, and I wish, if you will allow me the space in your paper, to notice three points made by the writer. He says:

First, "It was soon discovered that we could get along without abstracts." This is indeed a remarkable discovery, and if it were only true, would entitle the discoverer to a liberal reward. The facts, however, are, that we have not got along without abstracts; but that more abstracts have been made from these "memoranda of title" (which you seem to despise) since the fire by thousands, than were ever before made in the same space of time; and, with the exception of about two weeks in August last, the number of abstracts and opinions made have only been limited by the capacity of the abstract offices to furnish them. The fact that so many searches has been ordered is a special expression of opinion made by the most experienced, able, and careful real estate dealers, loan-brokers, and business men of the City of Chicago, including most of the Judges, editors, and County Commissioners of Cook County, as to the value and necessity of the abstract books; and "the real estate business of Chicago during 1872 has been unprecedentedly large," because, amongst other reasons, and principally, of the unprecedented number of titles which has been exhibited from these "memoranda."

Secondly: "These abstracts will not sustain a bad title nor overthrow a good one." That is specious, but what of it? Neither would the records of which they are an epitome. It is not title which is lost, but the evidence of it, and these are what remain to us in their place. The records disclosed what kind of a record title a man has to his property, and these abstracts do the same substantially, and the reason why they should be bought is, that the record which the public have lost may as far as possible be restored. *It is the ability to show title from lawful record that enables the owner of real property to sell it or raise money on it by mortgage, and not the fact that he actually has a good title to his land, which he is unable to show*; and it constitutes now the value of the abstract books as, before the destruction thereof, it constituted the value of our records, that they enable the owner to show such title.

Thirdly, he says: "We have got along without them for a year." The exact reverse of this is true, as above shown. We have got along for a year *because of them*; and it will be because of them that we shall get along in the future, and the fact that we can get along upon them in our real estate transactions, is just the reason why they should be substituted for the lost records, according to the intent of the law which authorizes their purchase. Yours, respectfully,

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1872. LOUIS D. HOARD.

Methodist Missions.

Among the appropriations by the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Board to the Annual Conferences for domestic missions are the following: Central Illinois, $1,000; Central Ohio, $2,000; Cincinnati, $2,000; Colorado, $7,700; Des Moines, $1,500; Detroit, $3,000; Illinois, $1,000; Indiana, $1,000; Iowa, $1,000; Kansas, $7,000; Michigan, $3,000; Minnesota, $9,000; Missouri, $6,000; Nebraska, $7,000; Nevada, $8,000; North Indiana, $1,500; North Ohio, $1,500; Northwest Indiana, $1,000; Northwest Iowa, $5,000; Ohio, $2,000; Rocky Mountain, $18,000; St. Louis, $7,000; Southeast Indiana, $1,000; Southern Illinois, $1,400; Upper Iowa, $2,500; West Wisconsin, $4,000; Wisconsin, $3,500; Wyoming, $800.

BOSTON.

Some Talk About the Fire.

Gravitation of Business—Will the City Hold Its Trade?

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1872.

THE HORSE-DISEASE

will be remembered in future years as making one leading feature of the great Boston fire. It may be that our horse, partaking of our civilization, proposes to have his little asthmatic spells every two or three years; in which case we cannot rely upon him to illustrate any fire whatever. But it is somewhat singular that the great horse-distemper was associated with no greater civic accident than the Boston fire. Here a horse would have been of little use, because the fire covering 60 acres of ground, and extending along the lines of circuitous and varying streets, needed no greater aid than men were able to give in pulling machines to and fro. I was anxious, in Boston, to try and identify the horses and the destruction with each other, but nobody seemed to know much about the horse in the midst of the destruction, and, as a phenomenon, it may be said that the horse-distemper and the great Boston fire had little to do with each other, except that horses might have carted off some goods.

THE FIRE IN BOSTON

will have accomplished nothing in the way of making changes, unless it drives some of the large wholesalen and jobbig merchants to New York City. Boston, in some estimations, possesses more than its proper share of the wholesale and jobbing trade. If some of the merchants there prefer to go to New York rather than rebuild expensively, the town will merely have anticipated its decline in this one respect.

RAILWAYS.

New York reaches the West and Southwest by about seven lines of railway. Boston reaches the country by only one line, except in the summer, when the Vermont Central gives its marine access to the colder parts of the West. Why should a man keep a great store in Boston, with only one line of railway connecting him with mankind, when he can move to New York and have the whole seven lines subordinate to his trade? Chicago was recreated through its railway system. A man may speculate as much as he likes about how much pluck Chicago and Boston possess relatively, and about their natural advantages; but the fact remains that Chicago was recreated because all the roads pointed to it. Boston possesses two railways which go to a market: the Boston & Albany and the Vermont Central. The Vermont Central is of little use to Boston after the St. Lawrence closes with ice. The Boston & Albany is a crooked and rough road; and, when a man approaches Boston on that line, he finds at Albany that he is but four hours distant from New York, while he is, perhaps, six or seven hours distant from Boston. Until the Hoosac Tunnel be done, Boston has not control of any one perfect outlet to the West all the year round; and, by the operations of the tariff, which Boston mainly made as we find it, the city has cut off its own natural market: that of Canada. As a cheerful municipality, and as a perfect, well-ordered, plucky town, the city has abundant reasons to be restored, and probably will be, nearly as well as before. It belongs to the class of great New England towns that manufacture notions, buy wool, manufacture boots and shoes and certain other machine articles by superior perfectness of mechanism and cheaper labor. But, as a city feeding the country from its warehouses and storehouses, the day of Boston has well-nigh passed.

NEW YORK ABSORBING BOSTON.

Even the publishers, who spend a good deal of their time foolishly in decrying New York City, have a secret longing to get there, and follow the same business which they now follow with diminished returns in Boston. The whole movement of our period is *from* the New England States; and Providence, Boston, Portland, New Haven, Hartford, Norwich, and that large series of New England towns, are really only subordinate exchanges for the great final exchange of New York City, where Yankee-land meets its customer.

Boston, as a city, was originally made by its shipping. It had a vast business with the East Indies, and nearly all the whaling business to speak of on the Western Hemisphere. Foreigners carried away the East India business, and new developments in mining and mineral oil ruined its oil business. The town has laid up a large amount of money, and upon this it speculated in investments in nearly all the Western cities, putting down railroads, wooden pavements, gas-works, water-works, and all those indispensable things which make a modern city, and which drew handsome incomes as the same succeeded. But, as a city in the sense of a great merchant dealing with a mighty customer, Boston was quietly retiring from the field; and to put up those vast stores anew, while plucky enough in some senses, will not suspend the fate of much in the city from its inevitable destiny to be a suburb of New York.

A good deal of paper could be covered in describing little matters about the Boston fire; but, after your great experience in Chicago fighting conflagration, these mere matters of corner and suburban account need not be recited. I heard a good many

ANECDOTES,

some of which would make you laugh; but they are not more laughable than Chicago anecdotes of the same description. For instance: A policeman told me that he was looking out for plunderers during the fire, and he saw a man overhauling a barrel of boots and shoes. The man seemed to be very nice about what kind of boots and what kind of shoes he should pick out; and the policeman, in order to impress him with the enormity of his offence, came up behind him, and, putting his big hand on the man's shoulder, "My man," said he, "what are you doing with this barrel?"

Said the man, in a very innocent way: "I am looking for a pair of Number Sevens!" And the men laughed at each other, and there was no arrest.

PAPER REPORTS.

There was not very equal enterprise in the reports of the fire by the home Boston papers. One of the ablest journals in considering the fire was the *Advertiser*, which has a boyish, shrewd city editor, who worked along with a cool head, and gave an immense amount of interesting matter daily. The Boston *Herald* was a cool-headed, sagacious paper from the beginning to the end. The *Traveller* and *Transcript* fussed around the Assessor's office, and gave a pretty good history of what Boston was before the fire, but very little account of the fire itself. Indeed, there has been in Boston City no striking account of the fire written at all. I met a number of city editors one morning, and put the question directly at them as to why they had made such a lame account of the conflagration.

"For instance," said I, "who can tell me what time the fire got from Winthrop square across to a certain point, and by what routes it travelled the quickest. I want to know, also, whether the fire, from the point of beginning, went most rapidly up to the Washington street limits, or down by the harbor side; and I want to know the point of junction of the different flames, in order to come to some conclusion about the *regimen* of the thing."

"Well," said one gentleman to me, "we had a supper that night of the Press Association of Boston, and a few of us went down and looked at the fire about five minutes, and then went home, because we had not to publish until Monday morning. The Boston *Herald* had to come out on Sunday, as it does every week, and that paper kept some men out, who informed and posted it."

Indeed, a large number of persons never came to see their property as it was destroyed, but heard of the fire in some distant suburb, and sat down in their homes and said: "We can do nothing, and will know all about it on the week-day." Some of the most valuable property of the world was being given to the flame on Saturday night and Sunday morning, and the men most nearly interested in keeping it stayed at their country-seats, in such towns as Newton, and Lynn, and Quincy, and came to the city with a cool, quiet look on Monday, to encounter the insurance company's adjuster, who had, perhaps, travelled all the way from New York or Philadelphia. As a fire with

CONCOMITANT CONTRASTS, AND A DRAMATIC SIDE,

Boston gave us nothing worthy of a literary commemoration. There was little play of personal character, little anecdote, and no great moving incident, in the entire thing. Nobody is very sure to this day whether the Fire Department was gallant, or only so-so in energy and efficiency. Most everybody says that it behaved gallantly, although few know anything about it.

It is certain that, in our great cities, beset all the time with opportunities for burning up, we pay but little attention to our

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The average fireman, as I saw in Boston,—and perhaps the same remark would hold good of Chicago,—is a reckless volunteer, who seems to hold that saving property by putting out fire is a recreation rather than a sober piece of business. In towns which are so petulant about the price of real estate, there should be some more consideration for the business of checking fire. One of the oldest cities in the country has been Boston, and yet it was a helpless infant in the face of this conflagration. New York ought to look out in time, for the Mansard roofs, built of the flimsiest materials, there line miles of streets, and yet it is no better adapted to resist a fire than Chicago was fourteen months ago, or Boston yesterday. GATH.

GREAT FIRES.

In Brooklyn, N. Y.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 19.

The most destructive fire that has visited Brooklyn for many years occurred yesterday afternoon at the extensive bonded warehouses of Franklin Woodruff & James C. Robinson, which occupy the square bounded by the East River and Columbia, Amity, and Congress streets. The buildings were of brick, and covered an area of 730x200 feet. The main buildings were five stories high, and there was also a frame elevator seven stories in height. The fire was first discovered among the machinery on the third story of Warehouse P, which is close to the wharf and in Congress street. The alarm was quickly given, the firemen promptly responded, and soon there was a perfect deluge of water poured upon the burning building and the elevator, which had also caught fire.

After a time it was found impossible to save the elevator, and the firemen turned the streams upon the warehouses to which the flames had communicated. These buildings were of brick, five stories high. They were leased by William Beers & Co., and contained over 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and sugar, the property of several New York merchants. Fourteen streams of water poured upon these buildings, and the firemen stood upon the roofs for an hour trying to prevent the fire from reaching them, but were forced at last to abandon them to the flames, which were raging fiercely behind the massive iron shutters. Steam engines Nos. 3, 8, 7, 11, and 5 were stationed in front of the warehouses, at the extreme end of the wharf, and, after the iron shutters had been torn from warehouse P, poured copious streams into the doomed building. The other steamers were stationed on the side streets and deluged the other storehouses, thus preventing the flames from reaching them. There were also several hundred men and boys at work, pouring buckets of water upon the roofs of the adjoining lath, brick, and lime sheds owned by French, Martin & Co., which were fired in several places by burning cinders which were blown about by the strong wind. Messrs. Robinson & Woodruff were on the ground most of the time, and by their direction the contents of the storehouses A, B, C, D, and E, consisting of sugar and molasses, were removed to parts of the wharf remote from the flames.

The elevator, after burning fiercely for over an hour, fell a mass of blackened ruins into the slips, and soon afterward the roofs and side walls of storehouses P and I toppled over with a loud crash.

The firemen finally got the flames under control and confined them to the two storehouses.

Mr. Beers estimates his loss on buildings at $180,000. He is insured for $80,000 by the following companies: Firemen's, $12,500; Merchants', $12,500; Nassau, $10,000; Phenix, $10,000; Ætna of Hartford, $10,000; Sterling, $10,000; and another company, $10,000. Woodruff & Robinson owned the machinery in the storehouses, and valued it at $50,000. They have an insurance of $50,000 by New York and Brooklyn companies. The value of grain and sugar burned is estimated at $400,000. It is covered by insurance in New York and Brooklyn companies.

In Boston.

Boston (Nov. 18) Despatch to the New York Herald.

Another night of terror from fire has dawned upon the ill-fated city of Boston. At about a quarter past 10 to-night, when everybody was indulging in a sense of relief from the conquering of the conflagration of last week, there came an alarm which indicated a fire at the lower end of State street. The flames at this moment had gained a fearful headway, and the skies in the vicinity were most brilliantly illuminated, and the fear and apprehension that State street block was in flames were realized upon reaching the spot, and its safety from complete destruction seemed impossible. Thousands and thousands of people flocked to the vicinity, and the whole Fire Department was summoned. Several streams were soon brought to bear upon the devouring element, but for a long time they seemed futile in either subduing or checking the progress of the flames. A mild breeze wafted the sparks in all directions, and the destruction of an untold number of mercantile buildings, and even the solid structure of the Custom House, was threatened. All the Government books, deposits, and other valuables were got in readiness for removal, and the merchants, with the aid of the army of job wagons early on hand, immediately went to work conveying their goods to distant points of safety. The steamers lying at the wharves pulled out into the stream, and tugboats did a lively business in hauling out the large fleet of sailing vessels which lined the docks all along Atlantic avenue. The flames meanwhile swept along the roof of the huge structure, bursting out at intervals from the windows of the warehouses, forming what may well be called a scene of sickening grandeur, and inspiring firemen and citizens alike with the belief that the terrible events of a week ago were to be repeated. Oils, drugs, liquors, and other goods equally combustible and inflammable were contained in the huge building in quantities, which it is impossible to estimate, and as the flames marched in the direction of these dangerous compounds fresh fears were created for the safety of this section of the city. At times the firemen seemed to gain temporary mastery of the situation, but it was more than an hour before there was any substantial advantages gained, and then only with the assistance of the firemen from neighboring cities, who were sent for at the moment the magnitude of the conflagration was realized. The wind, too, went down very suddenly, and it was at once apparent that the Custom House and surrounding buildings were out of danger, and the articles and goods which had been removed were soon after returned.

The central portion of the block will probably have to be rebuilt, but the ends are uninjured. It is owned by the heirs of the late David Sears, who lost heavily by the great fire of last week.

The fire originated on the third floor, occupied by Gould, Hitchcock & Co., for the storage of crockery. This same firm lost everything by last week's fire, and had just re-established themselves in new quarters.

The following are the losses, as near as can be ascertained: Carter, Mann & Co., Nos. 205 and 207, wholesale teas, coffees and spices, stock valued at about $85,000; partial loss; fully insured. J. & W. Bird occupied the three lower floors of 209 and 211; paints and oils; loss not ascertained.

D. Webster, King & Co., manufacturers, had just moved into the fourth story, having been burned out at the great fire; loss, $1,400; no insurance.

The Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company, also burned out by the big fire, occupied the fifth floor, with a new stock, which was badly damaged by water; no insurance.

Danforth, Scudder & Co., wholesale grocers, occupying four floors of 201 and 203; stock badly damaged by water; fully insured.

S. S. Pierce used the fifth floor for the storage of teas and coffees, which was badly damaged by smoke and water; insured.

The King of the Street.

New York Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Henry N. Smith is known throughout the country as one of the most desperate and successful operators in Wall street. It was he who became so noted at the Black Friday time as the head of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin; it was he who was in with Fisk in the bold operations against the Erie Railroad, and it was he who made a corner on greenbacks last winter by carrying five millions of dollars on his person and locking it up in the Tenth National Bank,—which last operation became the subject of Congressional inquiry. Smith came on to Washington and was examined. The Committee did not get much comfort out of his answers. They asked him if he had locked up five millions of dollars in greenbacks. He frankly said he had. They asked him why he did it. He freely acknowledged that he did it to make money by the operation, and wanted to know what the Committee intended to do about it. Without answering, the members of the Committee asked what right he had to lock up that amount of money. Then he got angry and told them that it was none of their d—d business: that the money was his own and he could do with it as he liked; and it was about this time that the Committee found they had made a mistake. Smith collected about fifty dollars witness fees, and returned to New York, and that was the last of the silly investigation. A gentleman who was also a witness before the committee said, subsequently, that Smith actually carried the $5,000,000 on his person for two days. The lining of his overcoat was filled with pockets, and into these the money was stowed.

Smith is about 35 or 38 years old, short of stature, slight of frame, and red of hair. The latter he wears cut close, and his whiskers *a la militaire*, or mutton-chop, with moustache. His name is not Henry M. nor Henry N. Smith, but Norman Henry Smith. He is a native of Tioga, Pa., a little village which is shut in with charming grace from the outside world by a circle of hills, which in fall present such an enchanting appearance that it clings to one's memory forever. In this pretty little village, this monster operator was born, and here he is called to this day plain Tom Smith, a nickname he got when a baby. It is nothing against Tom that he spent his young days about as other village boys do, and it is nothing against him that he learned the shoemaker's trade and was an excellent workman. It is said there that Tom Smith can make the best "fine" boot of any man in America.

A love scrape, if I am correctly informed, drove him from his hammer and lap-stone, and took him to Buffalo a year or two before the war. While there he attended a course of instruction in one of the "Business Colleges" which were so common then. From this he operated in Buffalo in a small way, going finally to Albany. He could not long remain in such a place, and he turned his eyes toward New York.

His career as a money-maker is without parallel in history. It would be idle to estimate his wealth, for to-day it might be twenty millions, and to-morrow ten. He is called the successor of Jim Fisk, but this is an insult to him. He possesses the same reckless daring, but he brought to his experience a keener and more deliberate judgment and intelligence that Fisk had. Besides, he had none of the "fast" qualities which Fisk possessed. He has no desire to display his wealth ostentatiously; he does not care to build an opera-house that he may have the privilege of the green-room, and is not likely to run a line of steamers merely to show himself in an Admiral's uniform, nor to show himself at the head of a regiment at the cost of thousands of dollars. He lives as becomes a very wealthy man, and owns a number of the best horses that money can buy merely for his own driving. He has considerable money invested in real estate in his native town, where he has provided handsomely for his father and mother.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW BOOK.

The author of the *Origin of Species* has just issued, under the *imprimatur* of John Murray, what is described by the London papers as "a solid and closely-packed volume," on the "Expression of the emotions in man and animals." The following extracts will give an idea of its general scope and purpose:

"Many writers consider the whole subject of expression as inexplicable. * * * No doubt, as long as man and all other animals are viewed as independent creations, an effectual stop is put to our natural desire to investigate, as far as possible, the cause of expression. By this doctrine, anything and everything can be equally well explained; and it has proved as pernicious with respect to expression as to every other branch of natural history. With mankind some expressions, such as the bristling of the hair under the influence of extreme terror, or the uncovering of the teeth under that of furious rage, can hardly be understood, except on the belief that man once existed in a much lower and animal-like condition. The community of certain expressions in distinct though allied species, as in the movements of the same facial muscles during laughter by man and by various monkeys, is rendered somewhat more intelligible, if we believe in their descent from a common progenitor. He who admits on general grounds that the structure and habits of all animals have been gradually evolved, will look at the whole subject of expression in a new and interesting light. * * *

A little gesture made by sulky children may here be noticed, namely, their "showing a cold shoulder." This has a different meaning, as I believe, from the keeping both shoulders raised. A cross child, sitting on its parent's knee, will lift up the near shoulder, then jerk it away as if from a caress, and afterward give a backward push with it, as if to push away the offender. I have seen a child, standing at some distance from any one, clearly express its feelings by raising one shoulder, giving it a little backward movement, and then turning away its whole body. * * *

We have seen that the study of the theory of expression confirms to a certain limited extent the conclusion that man is derived from some lower animal form, and supports the belief of the specific or sub-specific unity of the several races; but, as far as my judgment serves, such confirmation was hardly needed. * * *

Weeping is probably the result of some such chain of events as follows: Children, when wanting food, or suffering in any way, cry out loudly, like the young of most other animals, partly as a call to their parents for aid, and partly from any great exertion serving as a relief. Prolonged screaming invariably leads to the gorging of the blood-vessels of the eye, and this will have led, at first consciously, and at last habitually, to the contraction of the muscles round the eyes in order to protect them. At the same time the spasmodic pressure on the surface of the eye and the distention of the vessels within the eye, without necessarily entailing any conscious sensation, will have affected, through reflex action, the lachrymal glands. Finally, through the three principles of nerve-force readily passing along accustomed channels—of association, which is so widely extended in its power—and of certain actions, being more under the control of the will than others—it has come to pass that suffering readily causes the secretion of tears, without being necessarily accompanied by any other action. Although in accordance with this view we must look at weeping as an incidental result, as purposeless as the secretion of tears from a blow outside the eye, or as a sneeze from the retina being affected by a bright light, yet this does not present any difficulty in our understanding how the secretion of tears serves as a relief to suffering. And by as much as the weeping is more violent or hysterical, by so much will the relief be greater—on the same principle that the writhing of the whole body, the grinding of the teeth, and the uttering of piercing shrieks all give relief under an agony of pain. * * *

With young children, sulkiness is shown by pouting, or, as it is sometimes called, "making a snout." When the corners of the mouth are much depressed, the lower lip is a little everted and protruded, and this is likewise called a pout. But the pouting here referred to consists of the protrusion of both lips into a tubular form, sometimes to such an extent as to project as far as the end of the nose, if this be short. Pouting is generally accompanied by frowning, and sometimes by the utterance of a booing or whooing noise. This expression is remarkable, as almost the sole one, as far as I know, which is exhibited much more plainly during childhood, at least with Europeans, than during maturity. There is, however, some tendency to the protrusion of the lips with the adults of all races under the influence of great rage. Some children pout when they are shy, and they can then hardly be called sulky. From inquiries which I have made in several large families, pouting does not seem very common with European children; but it prevails throughout the world, and must be both common and strongly marked with the most savage races, as it has caught the attention of many observers. It has been noticed in eight different districts of Australia, and one of my informants remarked how greatly the lips of the children are there protruded. Two observers have seen pouting with the children of Hindoos; three with those of the Kafirs and Fingoes of South Africa, and with the Hottentots; and two with the children of the wild Indians of North America. Pouting has always been observed with the Chinese, Abyssinians, Malays of Malacca, Dyaks of Borneo, and often with the New Zealanders. Mr. Mansel Weale informs me that he has seen the lips much protruded, not only with the children of the Kafirs, but with the adults of both sexes, when sulky; and Mr. Stack has sometimes observed the same thing with the men, and very frequently with the women of New Zealand. A trace of the same expression may occasionally be detected even with adult Europeans. We thus see that the protrusion of the lips, especially with young children, is characteristic of sulkiness throughout the greater part of the world. This movement apparently results from the retention, chiefly during youth, of a primordial habit, or from an occasional reversion to it. Young orangs and chimpanzees protrude their lips to an extraordinary degree when they are discontented, somewhat angry, or sulky; also when they are surprised, a little frightened, and even when slightly pleased."

I have endeavored to show in considerable detail that all the chief expressions exhibited by man are the same throughout the world. This fact is interesting as it affords a new argument in favor of the several races being descended from a single parent stock, which must have been almost completely human in structure, and to a large extent in mind, before the period at which the races diverged from each other. No doubt similar structures, adapted for the same purpose, have often been independently acquired through variation and natural selection by distinct species; but this view will not explain close similarity between distinct species in a multitude of unimportant details. Now, if we bear in mind the numerous points of structure having no relation to expression. In which all the races of man closely agree, and then add to them the numerous points, some of the highest importance, and many of the most trifling value, on which the the movement of expression directly or indirectly depend, it seems to me improbable in the highest degree that so much similarity, or, rather, identity of structure, could have been acquired by independent means. Yet this must have been the case if the races of man are descended from several aboriginally distinct species. It is far more probable that the many points of close similarity in the various races are due to inheritance from a single parent-form, which had already assumed a human character.

HARTFORD—CHICAGO—BOSTON.

The Fire Losses at Chicago and Boston—Relative Population and Losses, and Loss Per Capita—Hartford the Heaviest Loser in Proportion.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The loss to Hartford insurance offices, net, by the Chicago fire, was about eleven and a half millions of dollars, and by the Boston fire the loss will be about three millions, making fourteen and a half millions by both fires. The two fires differ in character as to local property interests, as a great portion of the building property in Chicago, before the fire, was owned, and probably is still, by non-residents, while in Boston, the property burned is owned there. The loss to Boston, proportionally, is greater than it was to Chicago, so far as local property interests are concerned, and the loss by both fires falls upon Hartford with more severity than upon either of the cities named. In figuring the losses in Chicago and Boston, it must be considered that a large part is restored by the payments of insurance companies, while what Hartford loses is a dead loss. But, supposing that the loss of these two cities was total, without any compensation, and Hartford then presents a proportionate loss, which few people probably have estimated. The population of the three cities and their respective total losses by the two fires are as follows:

	Population.	Loss.
Chicago	298,977	$193,000,000
Boston	250,526	80,000,000
Hartford	37,180	14,500,000

Taking the population, which includes every man, woman, and child, in comparison with the total loss by fire, and it appears that the loss *per capita* in Chicago is $645, in Boston $319, and in Hartford $389.

If we deduct the amount of insurance paid to Chicago, saying nothing of the five millions of relief fund, and of the vast amount of outside capital which flowed there to aid in rebuilding, and also the thirty millions probably which Boston will realize out of insurance policies, it will be shown that, so far as actual loss goes, Hartford is a greater sufferer than either city. And yet, notwithstanding this remarkable fact, our existing companies are in sound condition, and our financial interests are far from being in bad shape. Altogether we live in a city that we wouldn't trade for any two in the country. But, after all, it isn't best that these large fires should come too often. We have made a good record so far, and, while it is pleasant to reflect that our credit remains unbroken, and that Hartford is looked to all over the country as being the great reserve for fire losers; yet we have had satisfaction enough, in the way of praises and hard tests, and can now afford to be let alone for a few years to enable a healthy process of recuperation to go on. Give us a reasonable vacation, and then "Bring on your fires."

The Indians of the Central Superintendency.

The following tabular statement exhibits the comparative condition of the Indians of the Central Superintendency for the years 1869 and 1872. It embraces the condensed statistics of the Kickapoos, Kaws, Osages, Quapaws, Peorias, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Absentee Shawnees, Chippewas and Munsees, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Wichitas, Keechies, Caddoes, Ionies, Kiowas and Comanches, and covers the period of President Grant's first official term. The Superintendent (Enoch Hoag), and the agents for these Indians, were nominated at the request of the President, by the Society of Friends:

	1868.	1872.
Population	16,208	17,957
Number of schools	4	14
Number of pupils	105	404
Number of teachers	7	16
Number of Sabbath Schools	....	11
Amount contributed to schools by friends	....	$3,335
By any religious denomination—by Moravians	....	$150
Acres cultivated by Indians	3,220	9,671
Wheat raised by Indians, bushels	633	3,247
Value of wheat raised by Indians	$1,135	$3,957
Corn raised by Indians, bushels	31,700	214,190
Value of corn raised by Indians	$24,000	$106,998
Oats raised by Indians, bushels	....	3,243
Value of oats raised by Indians	....	$3,680
Potatoes raised by Indians, bushels	1,770	15,201
Value of potatoes raised by Indians	$1,770	$7,414
Value of other vegetables	....	$7,355
Hay cut in tons	750	5,584
Value of hay	$3,590	$30,870
Number of horses owned by Indians	17,924	42,920
Value of horses owned by Indians	$702,250	$1,577,571
Number of cattle owned by Indians	640	6,604
Value of cattle owned by Indians	$15,200	$103,804
Number of hogs owned by Indians	1,074	10,763
Value of hogs owned by Indians	$3,238	$30,227

A glance at the above table will show a very decided improvement in the educational and industrial condition of these tribes, and should the same policy be pursued for the next four years, the improvement will be still more decided. No stronger proof of this inference can be needed than the fact that the statistics of each of the four years show a constantly increasing ratio of progress in the right direction—that of 1872 being greater than that of any previous year. Moreover many of the schools have been in operation too short a time for the full extent of their influence to be felt; and with many of these Indians, the means of industrial improvement have so recently come into their hands that they have but commenced farming opertions. Again several of these tribes have since 1868 moved to new homes in the Indian Territory, and have, therefore, had to contend with all the retarding influences connected with the opening of farms, building houses, &c., in a wild and remote region. No little portion of the corn crop of the present year is upon sod broken last spring. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, we find their corn crop for 1872 increased about seven-fold over that of 1868, whilst the quantity and variety of their farm and garden products generally, are largely increased also. The simple fact that they own ten times the number of cattle and hogs which they had four years ago, indicates an appreciation that their true interest lies in giving up the chase and pursuing the peaceable industries of civilized life.

WM. NICHOLSON,
General Agent of Executive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs.
LAWRENCE, Kan., 10th Mo., 7th, 1872.

Singular Fatality Among Children.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 17.

A few days since the children of Patrick Cunningham, a respectable workingman, of Bloomfield, N. J., four in number, were taken suddenly ill, and began vomiting violently. On Thursday the eldest, a boy of 9 years, died, on Friday another, yesterday morning another, and, at last accounts, the fourth was gasping its last. Two skillful physicians are unable to determine what the cause of death is, though they have been in attendance from the first, and have seen all the phases of the strange disease. Many supposed the children had been poisoned, but this theory is disposed of. The bodies presented a very dark appearance, and were covered with blotches soon after death. The disease, whatever it is, it thought to be contagious, and precautious are taken to keep outsiders away. Some of the matrons assert that spotted fever is the fatal disease, but the doctors say not.

The Losses of Harvard College.

HARVARD COLLEGE, Nov. 16, 1872.

The President and Fellows of Harvard College lost, by the fire of Nov. 9, stores in Franklin, Arch, and Hawley streets, which, with the land on which they stood, were valued by the city assessors at $562,000. The annual rents of these stores were $38,000, the tenants paying the taxes; but of this amount only about $100,000 will be paid. The President and Fellows will be forthwith called upon for assessments in mutual insurance companies to the amount of $6,300, and they are further obliged to reinsure in part buildings, collections, and libraries, at an immediate cost of several thousand dollars for premiums. Before the stores burnt can be rebuilt, a year's taxes upon the land which they covered will also be due.

Just before the fire the President and Fellows had found that the strictest economy would be necessary on their part, in order to make the probable income of the current year meet the salaries and ordinary expenses, and that they felt themselves forced to retrench in all departments, although well aware that such retrenchment would be injurious to the University and to the interests of education. They now find themselves suddenly deprived of $38,000 of annual income, and subjected to extraordinary expenses to the amount of at least $12,000.

The President and Fellows are, therefore, compelled to ask the Alumni and other friends of liberal education to contribute $50,000 for the immediate needs of the University, in order that they may keep the present organization unimpaired during the current year, and may not be forced to reduce the very moderate salaries of the Professors and other instructors.

It will cost about $300,000 to rebuild the burned stores, while the insurance to be recovered is only about $160,000. That they may rebuild these stores, and be again placed in as good a financial position as they were in before the fire, the President and Fellows must further appeal to generous and public-spirited friends of university education to subscribe $200,000 for this purpose during the next twelve months.

Many of the constant friends of the University resident in this vicinity are themselves involved in the disaster, and are temporarily unable to contribute to her necessities. The graduates and friends of the University who live at a distance from Boston, or who for any reason are not seriously affected by the fire, will doubtless bear this fact in mind. The work of the University has not been local, but national. The President and Fellows need only turn to the history of the University to be inspired with full confidence that her losses in this catastrophe will be promptly repaired, and that now, as in times past, not only the graduates of Harvard, but many other friends of education, will gladly come to her aid.

Subscriptions and remittances may be addressed to

Nathaniel Silsbee, Treasurer of Harvard College, 112 Washington street, Boston.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

ART.

An Unprecedented Display of Foreign Paintings.

From the New York Evening Post.

The galleries of the National Academy of Design were opened Monday evening for a private view of one of the largest and most valuable collection of foreign oil paintings ever exhibited in this country. This collection of pictures is the importation of Mr. Henry Derby, of this city, associated with the famous art dealers, Messrs. Everard & Co., of Europe. It numbers upward of four hundred paintings, and may be said to embrace almost every name of consequence known to art on the Continent as well as many of those of the British Isles.

To give an idea of the magnitude of this display it is only necessary to state that it covers all of the available walls in the Academy, including the sculpture room, and exceeds any exhibition ever before given in this spacious edifice. The interest taken in the display also appeared to be great, for at an early hour of the evening the several galleries of the institution were filled to overflowing with a throng of ladies and gentlemen, which included some of the most eminent connoisseurs of New York, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities, who, if judgment may be formed from expression, generally appeared delighted with the fine character of the display.

The collection is of a quality to please all, for it embraces subjects of so many kinds that even the most critical art collector will find something in it to gratify the taste. The name Bouguereau is represented by two superb pictures, "The Fisher Girl," which was exhibited at the Goupil Gallery a few weeks ago, and there attracted the greatest admiration; and a group composed of a young shepherd seated on the mountain side holding in his arms a little child, who is endeavoring to draw musical notes from a simple reed flute which he holds to his lips. The painting of this child with his bare arms and legs is exquisite, and the composition, which is altogether quiet and unconventional, attracted great attention during the evening.

"Honneur et Patrie" is the title of a brilliant work by Emile Saintin. It represents a woman of rare beauty, dressed in the garb of mourning, standing at the gateway of a tomb and in the act of decorating it with flowers. Her beautiful face wears an expression of grief, and her attitude also exemplifies the fact that her sorrows are great. The subject is finely composed and exquisitely painted. The original finished sketch for this picture, but differing from it in many of the minor details, was sold in the Chicago collection.

A companion painting to the above work by Saintin represents an interior of the most brilliant character. It is an interior with the figure of a gorgeously dressed lady seated as if in expectation of a coming visitor. Her pose is very graceful, and a pleasant play of light falls upon her charming face. Every part of this work is finished in the most realistic manner, and its superb coloring and other marked features of excellence was remarked by all visitors at the opening. Of the other demonstrative works Alfred Stevens was represented by companion pictures, an interview with a lady attired in a gorgeous crimson velvet robe, and a garden scene with a single figure also. These two works exemplify this great master's best style in drawing and broad and masterly method of coloring. Bakalowicz by several fine examples, among which companion works, one showing a lady standing in a richly-furnished drawing room in the act of embroidering, and the other canvas illustrating a similar scene, only the lady in this instance is playing the mandoline. Both pictures are beautiful in color and finish; Amberg by an interior with the full-length figure of a lady leaning for support on the back of a chair as if in deep meditation. This picture, in sentiment, is expressive of sadness, a vein of which runs through all of the recent works from the easel of this admirable painter; A. Balsh by a landscape with cattle, painted in the broadest style of landscape art and brilliant in color and the effect of light and shade. This artist paints cattle from life, as all will admit who study the strong qualities of this picture; and Gustave de Jonghe by an interior which fairly glows with light and color, with the figure of a lady seated and playing with a parrot and a little girl kneeling beside her. There are several other fine examples by this artist in the collection. Charles Chaplin is represented by the full-length figure of a maiden reclining upon a mossy bank in the woods. It is particularly graceful in composition, and light and pleasant in tone. A picture of this size by Chaplin is rarely seen in a collection in this country. Pierre A. Cot by a large and important subject representing the French custom of lighting up the headstones in the cemeteries at evening. In the foreground is the life-size figure of a widowed mother holding a prattling infant in her arms, and by her side is a little girl in the act of applying a light to the open lantern which hangs from the cross at the head of the grave. In the distance, here and there among the graves, many lights appear. The picture is beautiful in tone and very expressive in sentiment; and Ch. Landelle by the figure of an "Italian Girl," brilliantly costumed and strong and effective in its coloring. Among the other fine pictures are a "Waterfall by Moonlight," by Herzog of Dusseldorf; figure of a naked child holding a dancing-jack, very brilliant in color, by Lobrichon; a cabinet interior with figures, which rivals the best efforts of Meissonnier, by Chevanova; an interior with lady and dog, by Florent Willems, painted in 1857, and representing the best period of this accomplished artist; a superb market scene by candlelight, a characteristic work by the late Pierre Van Schendel; a skating scene of rare brilliancy of color and in which the figures are beautifully drawn, by Henri Baron; "A Persian Mother and Child," by Cesare Dell' Acqua; an interior in which the graceful figure of a lady is the work of Jules Goupil, and the various objects of still life with which she is surrounded are by David De Noter; a humorous scene, showing a group of drunken soldiers at the door of an inn, by Bellange; and a beautifully touched interior with the figure of a woman reading the Bible, by Meyer Von Bremen.

The collection also embraces eighty-five examples by Eug. Verboeckhoven, and others by Charet, Isabey, Escosura, Nichel, E. Duchene, Siegert, Achenbach, Hasendever, Pecrus, Plassan, Duverger, Meissonnier, Merle, Brillouin, Perrault, Nornari, Coriazzo, Emile Levy, Richter, Alma Tadema, Paulsen, Baugniet, Portaels, B. C. Koek-Koek, and a hundred others equally eminent.

The Tobacco Crop in Connecticut.

From the New Haven Palladium.

The tobacco crop of 1872, from the time of setting until now, has met with a series of reverses unprecedented. The ravages of the cut worm threatening its entire extermination and in some cases actually succeeding; the terrible hailstorm accompanied by a severe wind that was disastrous in some localities; the early frost and still greater loss by pole-rot and sweating are sufficient proofs of the uncertainty of cultivating the weed, and yet in despite all these disheartening results, the finest crop of tobacco ever raised in Connecticut Valley is now in many places in the hands of the strippers. Unlike that of 1864, which was very fine, that of this year's growth is much superior both in regard to color and texture. All through the valley there seems to be but one opinion in regard to [illegible] namely, evenness of color. All [illegible] that the entire crop is of that [illegible] so eagerly sought after by buyers [illegible] light cinnamon. Last season tobacco of this color brought extremely high prices, and when almost all Connecticut seed leaf is of this color, who can doubt that good prices will be realized? Much can be said in regard to the texture of this year's tobacco, nearly every grower speaking of it as being extremely fine and silky. It has none of that harsh, rough feeling, so common with tobacco of a lead color. This is doubtless owing, in part, to the quick growth of the plants. Indeed, it seems as if nothing finer could be raised than many lots we have examined, and all are confident that this year's growth will increase the demand for Connecticut seed leaf, not only at home, but abroad. Doubtless a much finer grade of tobacco will be shipped this year than last, as the crop is in all respects much better, and possessing qualities that will command the very highest prices. Already buyers are around anxious for the crop to be thrown upon the market, and doubtless are looking to and expecting to pay good prices for the best grades, while poorer qualities will no doubt bring much larger prices than was at first supposed.

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CAUSES OF CRIME.

Report of the Committee of Five to the Committee of Fifteen.

Causes that Predispose to or Favor the Commission of Crime.

King Alcohol at the Bottom of All Sin.

A Mass of Statistics Presented to Sustain the Assertion.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy.

COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

The Committee of Five, appointed at the meeting held in the Board of Trade rooms, in Farwell Block, Sept. 26, to report on the causes of crime, have concluded their labors, and yesterday submitted their report to the Committee of Fifteen. The document is subjoined:

THE REPORT.

A clear appreciation of those causes that predispose to, or favor the commission of, crimes, is of great importance to the welfare and prosperity of any community. Reasonable security to life, health, and property is essential alike to public order and individual happiness. The frequency with which crimes have been committed, and especially those involving personal violence, during the last few years, has justly awakened the attention of all classes of the community. The real causes of crimes are divisible into two classes, viz.: those that predispose to or prepare the way, by inducing such a mental development or condition as is capable of being incited to criminal acts; and those which, acting on such mental predisposition, more directly induce the commission of crime. The first may be termed *predisposing* and the second *exciting* causes. To the first belong neglect and

ERRORS IN THE TRAINING

or education of children; the reading of an obscene, immoral, and imaginative literature; neglect to inculcate and enforce obedience and respect for existing laws, both in the family circle and the community at large; and especially the tolerance of open and constant violations of law by large classes of the community. To the second, or class of direct exciting causes, belong all those social customs by which numbers of individuals are brought together at late hours of the night or on the Sabbath, without any accompanying moral restraint, and the use of such drinks as have the power to influence human passions and diminish the controling influence of reason and conscience. Of all the customs of a social character favoring

THE ASSEMBLING OF MEN

at unseasonable hours, and beyond the restraining influences of either the family circle or the church, which has become almost universal, is that of keeping liquor saloons open a large part of the night and all the Sabbath; thus affording a convenient rendezvous alike for the unwary laborer after his hours of toil, the idle, the victims of a vicious appetite, the ignorant, and the designedly vicious. If it were conceded that alcoholic drinks are legitimate articles of trade and commerce, there can be no good reason why those who traffic in them should not conform to the same customs as regulate all other traffics, and close their places of business at a suitable hour in the evening, and keep them closed on the day recognized as the Sabbath.

A RIGID AND CAREFUL EXAMINATION

will show that, if these places were simply closed at the times just indicated, thereby depriving the bad elements of the community of a convenient place of meeting, it alone would diminish the number of crimes in any given community nearly 100 per cent. But, of all the direct existing causes of crime, alcoholic drinks, by their power to excite the passions and impair the control of reason and conscience, stand out pre-eminent and all-important. This will appear more distinctly by the presentation of a few well-authenticated statistical facts.

More than twenty-five years since, a gentleman of talent and reliable character visited all the prisons, jails, and poorhouses in the State of New York, and personally examined the inmates, and, as far as practicable, ascertained the causes of the crimes committed by the prisoners, and of the causes which had led to the poverty of the paupers. The results were published, giving the number of prisoners and paupers in each county in the State. To allude to these figures in detail would be unnecessarily tedious. It is sufficient to say that they showed four-fifths of the criminals to have been brought to the commission of their criminal acts by

THE USE OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS;

and that three-fourths of the paupers were made such directly or indirectly by the same agents. The results thus obtained in New York a quarter of a century ago, have been fully confirmed by every examination of the jails and prisons, as well as of the records of the Criminal Courts, made since, either in this or in other civilized countries. Thus, within the last three years, Dr. Elisha Harris, than whom a more careful and reliable observer cannot be found, after an official inspection of several of the prisons in New York, stated that 80 per cent of all the criminals he found had been made such by the use of intoxicating drinks. If we pass from the jails and prisons to the Police Stations, Bridewells, and Houses of Correction, we shall find the results pointing in the same direction.

THUS, IN OUR CITY,

in 1871, the police arrests were 26,443, of which 13,767 were either for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or assaults, and, of course, directly traceable to the influence of alcoholic drinks, and the same ratio holds good for any number of years, and for all the cities and towns where the sale of these drinks is unrestrained.

The President of our Board of Police Commissioners, on the 30th of September last, said, "nine-tenths of the crime is brought about by drunkenness." In 1868, the Prohibitory Liquor law having been repealed, Massachusetts passed the year under the system of licensing. The commitments to the State Prison during nine months of the year 1868 were 148, while during the same part of the previous year, while the prohibitory law was in force, the number was only 80. The Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison reports the number of prisoners, Sept. 30, 1868, at 534; and he adds in his report that "four-fifths of them committed the crimes for which they were sentenced either directly or indirectly under the influence of intoxicating drinks." The State Board of Charities, in their report, say: "The returns show that from 60 to 80 per cent of our criminals are intemperate."

VARIOUS REPORTS.

The Suffolk County Grand Jury, in a report, stated that 75 out of 80 cases before them were traced to the use of intoxicating drinks.

W. J. Mullen, Prison Agent in Philadelphia, reported 44,169 arrests in a single year; and the records of the Courts show that three-fourths of these arose "solely from the use of intoxicating liquors."

A Grand Jury in New York City, not long since, reported: "We find, with very few exceptions, that the crimes charged have their origin in resorts and dens of infamy where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk." Another Grand Jury in the same city reported: "Nearly all the cases of murder which have been investigated, have been found to spring from the use of intoxicating drinks."

During the year ending April 5, 1872, there were 84,574 arrests in the city of New York, and of these 58,185 are under the head of *drunk* and disorderly. There were 57 arrests for murder and manslaughter, 48 of which were ascribed to the use of whiskey. Indeed, a large part of the accused entered the plea of intoxication in extenuation of their crime and guilt. The Sheriff of Albany County, New York, reports eight-tenths of the crimes coming under his jurisdiction as traceable to liquor. The same reports have been made in Dutchess, Erie and Niagara Counties; and the Police Court Clerk of Buffalo reports the same proportion.

John Morris, the State Agent of the Michigan Penitentiary at Jackson, when asked recently by a member of a committee from this city, what proportion of prisoners sent there since he had been in office had committed the crimes for which they were sentenced while under the influence of liquor, replied with emphasis: "I cannot put my hand upon the first one who has not come here through the direct or indirect influence of intoxicating drinks."

Even so long ago as the days of Sir Mathew Hale, the same state of things existed. After twenty-four years' experience on the bench, he said: "If all the murders, manslaughters, burglaries, riots, tumults, and other enormities committed in England were represented by five parts, four parts, beyond dispute, would be due to intemperance."

OUR OWN STATE'S ATTORNEY,

Charles H. Reed, Esq., states that if the liquor saloons were effectually shut up on Sunday alone, his criminal business would be diminished 60 per cent.

A careful examination of a list of about one hundred murders and manslaughters committed in this city and county during the last seven years, shows that at least 90 of the 100 resulted from the influence of alcoholic liquors.

The connection of liquor with prostitution is notorious. A report made by Dr. Sanger, resident physician at Blackwell's Island, shows that "of 2,000 prostitutes there, 1,641 were drunkards as well." He said that the wretched creatures could not live without drink. It was all that kept them from suicide. "The 2,000 fallen women were made so in this wise: 1,452 had drunken fathers, and 1,125 drunken mothers." Liquor awakened half the licentiousness in men. In Portland, Maine, where liquor was prohibited, there was not a single open house of ill-fame.

SO WE MIGHT MULTIPLY FACTS

in relation to every species of crime drawn from the police and judicial records of every civilized country; but the sameness of the recital would only weary the reader, without imparting additional force to the conclusions.

There is, however, another aspect in which statistical comparisons will show results so fully corroborative of the foregoing that we will briefly indicate it. By a careful comparison of the amount of liquor consumed in different States or counties relative to the population as shown by revenue and census returns, with the number of police and criminal arrests in the same States, as shown by the Police and Court records, it is found that the latter hold a remarkably close direct ratio to the former, and that in some States and municipalities, where the consumption of alcoholic drinks varies, one year from another, the number and magnitude of crimes varies in the same ratio.

TAKE EXAMPLES

from Ireland, which all are well authenticated: Bessbrook, County Armagh, a linen factory town of 4,000 inhabitants, had no grog shop pawn office, no police, no paupers, no prisoners. The proprietor, Mr. John Grubb Richardson, of the Society of Friends, would not allow a licensed house in the town, and all the best results followed from this prohibition. About 69 square miles of the County Tyrone were free from licensed grogshops. Mr. J. K. Tener, the owner, of the property, had prohibited the drink traffic in the district. Crime and pauperism had been decreased thereby, and the police actually removed from their barracks in that district, as not being further required.

It has been the custom to prohibit distillation in Ireland after a poor harvest. This does not prevent, but greatly reduces the consumption of intoxicating drinks.

RESULT.

Six years of ordinary drinking—1834 to 1839 inclusive—first-class crimes, 26,330. Six years' restricted drinking—1840 to 1845 inclusive—first-class crimes, 13,170—a reduction of one-half.

Other serious crimes during the six years of ordinary drinking numbered 64,520; during the six years of restricted drinking, 47,027.

It is added in the parliamentary report that, in several counties during the period of restricted drinking, there happened the unprecedented circumstance of the presentation of *white gloves* to the Judges, which is done only when there are no criminals to be tried.

MORE FIGURES.

In 1854, when the duty was 3s. 4d., and 4s., the consumption was 8,440,734 gallons, and 73,733 persons were imprisoned. In 1855, the duty was 4s. 6d., and 6s. 2d., and the consumption was 6,228,856 gallons, and the number of persons imprisoned 64,431; thus verifying the maxim that, as are the facilities for obtaining strong drink, so is the proportionate drunkenness, pauperism, and crime of the people.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

The example of Vineland, New Jersey, has been frequently referred to. Here is a city of 12,000 inhabitants, not very remote from New York or Philadelphia, where entire prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks has been enforced from the beginning. The result is an almost absolute absence of pauperism and crime. The entire police force of the city consists of one civil constable, and the expense to the public only $75 a year, or about $6 to every 1,000 inhabitants. In Chicago it costs $2,000 a year to each 1,000 inhabitants, and crime of all grades is constant, even with this large expenditure.

Noble County, Ohio, presented a clean criminal record for two years, in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquors being wholly excluded.

The Dover (N. H.) *Inquirer*, speaking of the operation of the Prohibitory law of that State in 1856, says: "The jail, which has usually a good supply of tenants, has been entirely empty for several weeks." The same was said of the jail in Stafford County.

The New Hampshire *Journal*, about the same time, said: "The law works admirably in all parts of the State. Pauperism and crime are almost unknown."

L. Underwood, Esq., State's Attorney of Chittenden County, Ill., said: "The law has put an end to drunkenness and crime almost entirely." The Grand Jury of the same county, in July, 1853, expressed gratification that the jail was without inmates, and ascribed the fact to the operation of the Prohibitory law.

The Mayor of Providence, R. I., said: "After the law had been in operation three months, I published statistics showing that the law in that short time had made a reduction of nearly 60 per cent in the number of our committals."

Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, said: "Under the law, criminal prosecutions are rapidly diminishing."

The Hartford *Home Journal*, of July 7, 1855, said: "The Maine Liquor law has ruined the jail business completely. The jail at Wyndham is to be let for a boarding-house."

In Bangor, Me., the number of public prosecution the year before the law, 101; first year of the law, 58.

At the term of the District Court of Portland, in March, before the law, there were 17 indictments; in the March after the law but 1, and that petit larceny.

During the brief existence of the prohibitory law in New York, in the year 1855, the following results were secured: Commitments for criminal offences in four counties and five cities in 1854, 4,960; in 1855, 2,890; difference in favor of the prohibition year, 2,062.

In Edwards County, in this State, where the traffic has been excluded for years, the criminal calendar has been a blank, while in an adjoining county of about equal population, allowing license, the Court was engaged for three weeks in trying criminal cases.

EVANSTON.

If you want a local fact go and live in Evanston a month, and then in Bridgeport, and you will soon discover the difference between prohibition and license in the matter of producing crime. The facts here produced, or those of a similar nature, might be extended almost indefinitely; but enough has been given to establish the axiom in this country, quoted with reference to England, that the crimes of a people are proportioned to the facilities of obtaining intoxicating beverages.

N. S. DAVIS,
ARTHUR MITCHELL,
J. O. BRAYMAN,
H. W. THOMAS,
C. D. HELMER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1872.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy held their first meeting since the election, at the office of the Temperance Bureau, on Adams street, last evening. Mr. Meyers occupied the chair.

A proposition to establish a library and amusement room in the Sixth Ward, was favorably considered, and a committee appointed to secure a suitable room and put it in order for the reception of those who chose to avail themselves of the use of the books.

After transacting a large amount of miscellaneous business and receiving the reports of the standing committees, which contained nothing of importance to the public, the committee proceeded to discuss

THE WAYS AND MEANS

of providing funds to carry out their object. All were in favor of continuing the work of prosecuting liquor dealers who violated the laws, and, although no practical plan for raising money was agreed upon, the gentlemen thought they would be able to secure all the funds they needed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The subjoined resolutions, adopted by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul, were presented by M. C. Kelley, the Manager of the Temperance Bureau, and placed on file.

WHEREAS, An effort is now being made in Chicago by the friends of religion, temperance, and reform, to have the city ordinances closing the liquor and beer saloons on the Sabbath strictly enforced; and

WHEREAS, Those in favor of destroying all the legal safeguards now thrown around the religious observance of our Christian Sabbath are banded together with those engaged in the sale of liquor to prevent the successful enforcement of the ordinances; therefore

Resolved, That we are watching the result of the effort with the most intense interest, believing that, as a test case, its influence for good or evil will be felt everywhere; and

Resolved, That, believing it to be the duty of all Christians, both as individuals and members of Christian organizations, to encourage and aid those engaged in the work by every means in their power, we do hereby express our admiration for the earnest manner in which the effort has been made, and our entire sympathy with its object, and our fervent prayer for its success.

REMARKS OF MR. KELLEY.

Mr. Kelley said these resolutions showed how the work of the Committee is watched by the people in other cities, and the friends of the Temperance cause had reason to congratulate themselves upon the success which had thus far attended the efforts of the Committee. The State's Attorney of Cook County had said that the docket of the Criminal Court for the present month was smaller than it had been for five years previously; that of the September term was larger than it had ever been for any month before; and that he believed the diminution of crime was largely due to the enforcement of the Sunday law, there having been an almost total absence of any of the most violent crimes since the provisions of the ordinance were carried out.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

In the South Park Cook condemnation case, counsel for the Commissioners yesterday addressed the jury as to the valuation, and urged them to consider that if the Commissioners had paid for the 360 acres of higher land at the rate asked for this it would have cost not less than $3,000,000; more than they could have raised. The land was made valuable by reason of the park being made, and 1,000 acres taken out of the market. The earth in itself was of no fixed value, but a fixed value was obtained by the use it was put to, as in this case, where 360 acres of land, almost valueless as swamp, would become worth $3,000,000 if paid for at the rate that was afterward paid for the contiguous property, the value of which had thus been increased. The value of Mrs. Cook's land was the value at the time of the condemnation; it was preposterous to think of paying for it at the enhanced value of the improved contiguous property.

An intelligent jury yesterday returned a verdict finding $2,500 damages for an assault, where only $300 were claimed, on the suit, Kalb v. O'Brien. The Judge smiled incredulously as he read the verdict, and the Clerk held the document up to the light as though he suspected a bank-note with a water-mark; but there was no doubt at all about it. The intelligent jury had recorded their finding for $2,500, and no less.

In the case of one of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury, as reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, Leo Canman, the defendant, Oscar Lennox Misch and Felix K. Misch, yesterday entered into recognizances in $3,000, for the appearance of the defendant, from day to day.

A jury is ordered for 10 o'clock this morning, to try the question of alleged fraud in the application of Hiram R. Roberts, to be discharged under the Insolvency act, from arrest under a judgment in favor of Christian Landgrave.

In the matter of H. Hedge, a bankrupt, an order was made, yesterday, on the petition of Charles H. Davis, directing the assignee to give up certain goods and chattels specified in the schedule, and belonging to said Davis.

Jacob Frein yesterday commenced suit against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, damages $10,000, in trespass on the case. Jacob Miller, administrator of the estate of E. T. Miller, deceased, also begun an action against the same for $5,000.

Mr. Joseph Pollok, Clerk elect of the County Court, yesterday presented his commission to the Court, and it was ordered, in the usual form, to be spread of record.

Register Hibbard had nothing to do yesterday, speaking comparatively, and was able to take a breathing spell, and look up arrears. There were no bankruptcy examinations.

In the matter of James Baxter, in bankruptcy, the order of dismissal was yesterday made absolute.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

LAW—678—Haugh v. Woodruff et al.; parties by attorneys and jury, come again. 574—United States v. M. B. Smith et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 641—Kimball v. officer, et al.; judgment satisfied in open court. 642—Same v. officer; same. 718—Perkins v. Green; demurrer overruled, and leave to reply double.

CHANCERY—641—Weld v. Commercial Insurance Company; referred to Henry Bishop, Master, to take proof. 247—Walker v. Wentworth; decree to be entered as prepared.

NEW SUITS.

Wm. Vocke, Assignee of the Germania Insurance Company, v. Wm. Grus; assumpsit, $2,000. Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[Judge Blodgett.]

LAW—857—Fardy v. brig Roscius; costs to be paid; to be dismissed. United States v. Leo Canman; recognizances entered into to appear from day to day.

BANKRUPTCY.—3,051—H. O. Hodges; entered order. 1,730—Charles Wagner, Sr.; order of dismissal made absolute, no objections having been filed. 2,136—Michael Gropper; rule to show cause extended to Dec. 4. 2,133—James Baxter; order of dismissal made absolute. 2,134—Thomas O'Donovan; same as 2,133. 2,152—H. E. Hubbard; entered order under Section 26.

NEW BANKRUPT—John Smith, 568 South Canal street, on the petition of Phillips & Co., and Solomon Liberman; claim on a transfer of property to Selkey Lebrecht & Co. whilst insolvent; L. S. Hodge, attorney.

NEW SUITS.

3,556—John Davison v. scow Active; material, $194.65; W. H. Condon, proctor. 3,557—H. Channon v. Same; supplies, $237.18; same proctor.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[Judge Gary.]

LAW—2,665—Alston v. Rowell; on motion of plaintiff, dismissed as to all but J. B. Rowell; default and judgment, $595.95 v. him only. 2,206—Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company v. Seelye; on motion of defendant, deposition of Kinsley suppressed. 2,135—Spalding and Lindgren; submitted to Court; finding for plaintiff, damages $264.45 and judgment. 3,525—Durand v. Murphy; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,154—McHugh v. Cardwell; same. ——Fred. Fischer v. Hy. C. Chittenden; leave to spread assignment of judgment of record, and judgment satisfied in open court by assignee. 41,410—Danforth v. Haven et al.; leave to file petition; summons to issue. 2,145—Williams v. Grus; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $576.03 and judgment. 2,152—Lingley v. Keller; submitted to Court; finding for plaintiff; damages, $1,078 and judgment.

[Judge Gary.]

CHANCERY—937—Lamb v. McKay; default; personal service v. Patrick McKay and Keith; N. A. Laner appointed guardian ad litem for Alex. P. McKay; answer filed. 1060—Sutherland v. Sutherland; dismissed by complainant's attorney.

NEW SUITS.

41,387—John V. Farwell et al. v. Thomas Williams; assumpsit, $500; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,388—Jacob K. Van Duzer and Joseph W. Ladd v. Albert G. Morey; assumpsit, $1,000; J. V. Norton and F. L. Chase, attorneys. 41,389—Benjamin L. Fletcher and Cornelius G. Lazear v. William Cox; assumpsit, $800; P. L. Sherman, attorney. 41,390—Bloomington Manufacturing Company v. John Caror, J. McGregor Adams, and J. Hall Dow; assumpsit, $500; Castle & Allen, attorneys. 41,391—Jacob Frein v. Michigan Central Railroad Company; case, $10,000; E. G. Asay, attorney. 41,392—Jacob Miller, administrating the estate of Charles E. T. Miller, deceased, v. same; case, $50,000; same attorney. 41,393—Gilbert W. Barnard v. James Norris; confession of judgment on a note of $148.85. 41,394—N. Ludington Company v. Q. N. Smart and Napoleon B. Taylor, assumpsit, $600; Herbert & Quick, attorneys. 41,395—Jane Cole v. Frederick R. Wilson, John Feeny, and all whom it may concern; petition to establish title to the southeast quarter of Block 16, commencing at a point sixty-one feet from the corner of Butter and Rio Grande streets, thence running west on the northerly of Rio Grande street twenty-five feet, thence north 126 to the alley which runs through said Block 16, thence east along the southerly line of the alley twenty-five feet, thence south to the place of beginning, in this city; Anthony & Church and Field & Osgood, solicitors for petitioners. 41,396—George v. Elizabeth Loett; divorce; cruelty alleged. 41,397—Arlow M. v. Ellen Ballou; divorce; adultery alleged. 41,398—O. W. Weston v. J. C. Lewis; confession of judgment, $79.66. 41,399—Joseph, Charles J., and George T. Gould v. John Wrenn; assumpsit, $600; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,400—Karstens and Brauns v. Joseph M. Hirsh & Co.; assumpsit, $550; D. E. K. Stewart, attorney. 41,401—Charles Helwig v. Anderson & Wissell; assumpsit, $250; same attorney. 41,402—Taylor Bros. v. J. G. Sanggath, Jr.; assumpsit, $275; same attorney. 41,403—Solomon Brothers v. H. Schultz & Co.; assumpsit, $250; same attorney. 41,404—Blanchfield v. Brown; appeal, and petition for certiorari; Gary Brothers, attorneys. 41,405—The Nebraska City National Bank v. John McIntyre, Frank Price, and John Rogers; assumpsit, $5,000; Ricaby & Landes, attorneys. 41,406—Nathan and John Cornith v. Balback Smelting and Refining Company; assumpsit, $1,500; David Fales, attorney. 41,407—E. J. and P. G. Dodge v. Lyman Bridges; assumpsit, $500; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys. 41,408—Samuel R. Phillips & Son v. Geo. R. Chittenden; assumpsit, $500; W. L. Hirsh, Jr. 41,409—Same v. C. D. Warren & Co.; assumpsit, $500; same attorneys. 41,410—John W. Danforth and Horace Freeman v. Aaron Naven and Samuel Turrell; petition to supply record. 41,411—Ruel G. Rounds v. City of Chicago; case, $500; Abbott & Oliver, attorneys. 41,412—Ray & Whitney v. And. Enrenbacher; petition for mechanic's lien; M. W. Robinson, solicitor. 41,413—David E. Sprague v. Asa Farnam, Jno. S. Sniggier, and M. D. Ogden; foreclosure of mortgage. 41,414—Barnum Diehl & Co. v. Charles Wippo; assumpsit, $900; Fairchild & Blackman, attorneys.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[Judge Moore.]

LAW—782—McPhillips v. Farley; jury again called, and trial concluded; jury retire. 785—Merz v. Hanechild; jury trial not concluded. 634—Keal v. Launder; motion by plaintiff to reinstate heard and denied. 1,751—South Park Commissioners v. Cook; trial not concluded.

[Judge Booth.]

LAW—3,220—McGraw v. Glow; dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution. 2,463—Fergus v. Commercial Insurance Company; default and judgment for $5,260. 860—McDonald v. Dugan; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,806—Herbold et al. v. Mahr; personal service and default. G. N. 3,758—Rittamel et al. v. Wittman; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,997—Scott v. Rinn; default and judgment for $1,983.67. 805—Mills v. Weise; default; leave to file judgment against Joseph H. Hurlbut and Charles H. Taylor as garnishee on their answer for $160.29. 1,276—Cloughan v. Doran; appeal dismissed with procedendo for non-compliance, etc. 2,808—Sullivan v. Caraher; personal service and default. 2,809—Kinsley v. same; same order. G. N. 2,313—C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co. v. H. B. Hurd; motion by petitioner for new trial. 1,858—Same v. McAulay et al.; motion for new trial on behalf of Lawrence Clark and McAulay overruled, and exceptions by them. 1,969—C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. v. Eberhardt et al.; new trial on behalf of Eberhardt allowed. 2,623—Axtel v. Masters; time to answer extended 15 days. G. N. 4,907—Schoff v. Ball; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 875—Norton v. Murphy; personal service and default; decree for $45.50.

[Judge Tree.]

LAW—2,380—Green v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed at $2,097, and judgment. 1,236—Boettcher v. Switzer; demurrer withdrawn; leave to defendant to plead instanter; leave to plaintiff to amend first count in Narr. 2,451—Gessler v. Commercial Insurance Company; personal service; default; damages assessed at $2,090, and judgment. 2,427—Flynn v. Same; default; damages assessed at $6,300, and judgment. 2,428—Drach v. Same; personal service and default. 2,433—Leonard v. Same; same. 1,502—Cronkhite v. Cochrane; demurrer to petition sustained, and plaintiff has five days to amend. 73—Kolb v. O'Brien; jury trial resumed; verdict, defendant guilty, and damages assessed at $2,500; motion for new trial. 221—Price v. Leddie; jury called and trial not concluded.

[Judge Williams.]

CHANCERY—477—Cruver v. Fuller et al; dismissed at complainant's costs. 645—Adams v. Diffenderffer et al; personal service on C. R. Edwards and C. R. Diffenderffer; by publication on J. F. Diffenderffer, Octavius and Mary Diffenderffer, and default, and cause referred to Chase.

[Judge Farwell.]

CHANCERY—679—Rorke v. Condon; suggestion of marriage of defendant, Mary E. Condon, and John Gubbins, her husband, made party defendant. Answer of him and his wife, admitting equity of the bill; reply to answer filed. Service on adult defendants, and default. Theodore Schintz appointed guardian ad litem for minors; answer, and reference to Goodrich, Master.

NEW SUITS.

4,928—Sidney Myers v. Roland Bennett; debt, $500; E. H. Beebe, attorney. 4,929—Daily S. Smith and Elias W. Devoe v. John C. Phillips, Nathan R. Buffington et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on the south 44¾ feet of Lot 8, Block 119, School Section Addition to Chicago; S. M. Davis, solicitor. 4,930—James A. Clybourn v. The Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company; trespass $10,000; same attorney. 4,931—John C. Knowles and Charles Cloyes v. Charles Holland; Narr. in an action on a note of $283.30; same attorney. 4,932—Levi Rosenfeld and Jacob Rosenberg v. Stettauer & Weineman; assumpsit $6,000; Rosenthal & Pence, attorneys. 4,933—Henry C. Storey v. Albert E. Morey; confession of judgment on a note of $500. 4,934—Pusker v. Eggleden & Allen; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[Judge Wallace.]

John Keefe; citation on administrator to show cause why files should not be restored, returnable Nov. 27. William Matches; administrator to Daniel Goodwin, Jr.; bond of $500 approved. Sophia R. Clarke; will proven; letters testamentary to G. R. Clarke, and bond of $100,000 approved. James Roche; regular adjudication. Joseph Birchler; files restored. Joseph Smith; same. Abigail Powers; same. James Kelley; verdict, not insane. Francis Simon; verdict, insane. Nancy L. Merrick; same. Eleonora De Fate; verdict, not insane.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[Judge Porter.]

475—Wiley; six months in the House of Correction. 365—Peter M. Winter; one year in same. 414—John Brown; sixteen months in Reform School. 460—John Reardon; found guilty of robbery, and term fixed at fourteen years in the Penitentiary. 457—Moynahan; larceny; verdict, not guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest is "Hipporhinophlegmatoblennocalastalagmus."

—There are reports of the discovery of rich veins of gold on the Rappahannock River, in Virginia.

—Veterinary surgeons smoke fifteen cent cigars and wear beautiful snuff colored plush overcoats since the epizootic came to help them.

—The Government will pay the Old South Church Society, Boston, $23,000 a year for the use of the building as a Post Office—$10,000 less than was offered by business men.

—Last year twenty thousand visitors and tourists contributed a million of dollars to the support of the Floridians. The cry is still they come.

—One thousand six hundred cars are now running between Chicago and Boston without breaking bulk or requiring the contents to be touched.

—A "plain old lady" in Paducah cumplains bitterly of one of the conductors on the E. & P. Railroad because he wouldn't let her smoke out her pipe in peace in the ladies' car.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes thinks that "if all the cities of the world were reduced to ashes, you'd have a new set of millionaires in a couple of years or so out of the trade in potash."

—Here is a curious and melancholy story illustrative of a great public disappointment. Strange to say, Telfair County, Ga., has never enjoyed a circus. Somebody procured a number of old bills and posted them at Jacksonville, announcing that the circus would be exhibited on a certain Friday. A great crowd of men, women, and children gathered, all wild with joy and expectation, but no circus appeared. After hope deferred had made a great many hearts sick, a little boy rushed into the town crying that he had seen the clown crossing the river. And who should the clown turn out but Ben. Cook coming to make a political speech! The crowd melted sadly away, and the General had but a hard time of it.

—Most of the gum arabic of commerce comes from Morocco, on the north coast of Africa. In November, after the rainy season, a gummy juice exudes spontaneously from the trunks and branches of the acacia tree. It gradually thickens in the furrow down which it runs, and assumes the form of oval and round drops about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as it comes from the red or white gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts a full month. The gum is packed in large leather sacks, and transported on the backs of camels and bullocks to seaports for shipment. The harvest occasion is made one of great rejoicing, and the people for the time being almost live on the gum, which is nutritious and fattening.

—The epizootic has developed in Cleveland, among other things, a vast deal of marital devotion. The wife of one gentleman desired to attend the Patti concert, but was in feeble health, and unable to walk. The husband put her into a stout baby carriage, and proceeded straightway to the hall where Patti was to sing; and, at the close of the entertainment, trundled his spouse home in the same style. Another wife desired to attend the wedding of a friend, some distance away from her residence, but the horses were all sick, and a carriage could not be had for love or money. Carefully wrapping her up and depositing her on the seat of a light buggy, the husband took his place between the thills, and for the nonce "played horse" most successfully.

A Long Life of Living Darkness.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* tells this melancholy story:

"About twenty-five years ago Daniel A. Drown, of Portsmouth, N. H., graduated with honor at Dartmouth College, and was about to enter on the duties of a professorship tendered him, when a severe inflammation attacked his eyes, which has lasted to this day, and blasted his youthful hopes of a happy and useful life. For a long while he and his family battled with the disease, and the moderate competence of his father was expended in vain efforts to restore this, his only son, to health and the world. But after several years spent in sea voyages, and consulting the most eminent oculists in this and other lands—and when hope long deferred had made all their hearts sick—the poor sufferer sought what relief he could find in a darkened room, and there he has remained for more than twenty years; once in a while venturing to stroll out for a few moments in the moonlight, and still rarer to look at nature in the sunlight, and in either case paying a fearful penalty of increased anguish for the indulgence, as the most exquisite pain pierces his eyes on the least exposure to the light. So sensitive are these organs, indeed, that not only is he forced to keep his room darkened to a degree that can almost be felt by his visitors, but he must also wear thick bandages over his eyes all the while, and is constantly wetting these. When first taken Mr. Drown was a powerful and athletic man, but this enforced sedentary mode of life has worn upon him sadly, and he is now but a wreck of his former self. But through all he has maintained an astonishing degree of Christian resignation, equanimity, and cheerfulness, such as should put to blush many who complain much more loudly of trifles in comparison with his trials. He possessed much literary and poetic talent, and, either by writing in the dark through wires or by a closely-shaded lamp, has written considerably for the Portsmouth press since his immural, and several years ago published in this city a volume of poems, with an introduction by his fellow-townsman, B. P. Shillaber, which some of the readers of the *Transcript* have doubtless seen. Mr. Drown, since the death of his father, has boarded in the suburbs of Portsmouth, and is now living near Rye Beach."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to Use Mercury.

Never put mercury into your stomach. The proper place for it is the thermometer or the barometer. There it will inform you of the changes of temperature, or forwarn you of the coming of storms, thus indicating the times and seasons when it is necessary to reinforce the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in order to ward off the ailments which peculiar conditions of the elements produce. When the quicksilver suddenly falls several degrees of Fahrenheit, as it often does at this season, fortify the system against the depressing influence of this sudden abstraction of heat by a dose of the most genial and wholesome of all invigorants. Or if the indicator of your barometer points to stormy, brace up for those damp, driving gales which are sure to search to the very marrow of an untoned organization. Fever and ague, chronic indigestion, violent colics, dysentery, bilious intermittents, rheumatism, and a host of pulmonary complaints, come of such visitations.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

QUICK!

$500,000!

CASH!

Will be distributed by lot to patrons and ticket-holders of the SECOND ANNUAL GIFT CONCERT in aid of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

To be held at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872, as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH				$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH				50,000
1 Gift, Cash	$25,000	4 Gifts	$2,000 each	$8,000
1 Gift, Cash	20,000	15 Gifts	1,000 each	15,000
1 Gift, Cash	15,000	20 Gifts	900 each	18,000
1 Gift, Cash	10,000	21 Gifts	800 each	16,800
1 Gift, Cash	9,000	25 Gifts	700 each	17,500
1 Gift, Cash	8,000	35 Gifts	600 each	21,000
1 Gift, Cash	7,000	45 Gifts	500 each	22,500
1 Gift, Cash	6,000	50 Gifts	400 each	20,000
1 Gift, Cash	5,000	60 Gifts	300 each	18,000
1 Gift, Cash	4,000	100 Gifts	200 each	20,000
1 Gift, Cash	3,000	612 Gifts	100 each	61,200

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH $500,000

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Farmers' & Drovers' Bank, Louisville, Treas.

Persons wishing to participate are advised to secure their tickets at once, as there will now be but a brief opportunity for doing so. Thousands of dollars were returned at the first Concert because they came too late.

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit and set apart for that purpose in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has charge of all business of the Concert, to whom orders may be addressed. For tickets and full information apply to F. L. DEBBLE & CO., 151 LaSalle-st., Chicago (basement office); Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 24½ East Washington-st., Indianapolis, Ind., general Western agents. Orders will also be received and information given by L. MANASSE, 88 West Madison-st. (Sherman House); PHILLIPS & HANNA, 267 State-st., and 224 Wabash-av.; F. V. FITZPATRICK, 353 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	†6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

† Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:20 p. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 p. m.	*6:35 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:35 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

	Daily, except Sunday.	Daily.
Leave Chicago	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:20 p. m.	3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	9:30 p. m.	9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:20 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:30 p. m.	*5:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	*5:30 a. m.	*8:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:00 p. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays ex. ‡Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	*7:00 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p. m.	9:40 a. m.

Depot and Ticket Office, 122 Washington-st.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	‡8:00 a. m.
Mail	*4:30 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. *Saturday and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:30 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

*Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Adelaide Phillipps

ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
CORNELIA STETSON,
ALBERTO VAN BAALTE,
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
JOHN HOWARD.

Concert Troupe

Will give Two Grand Concerts, in the Star Lecture Course. The First Concert Tuesday, Nov. 26, at the Union Park Congregational Church. The Second Concert Thanksgiving Night at the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1.00. Reserved Seats for sale for first concert at Emerson & Stott's, 239 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 458 West Madison, corner of Sheldon-st. For the second concert at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 908 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner Madison and State-sts.

NIXON'S.

Grand Re-opening for the Winter Season, MONDAY, NOV. 25.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE PEERLESS

MORLACCHI

Supported by a full Dramatic Company, Artistic Ballet, Company of Zouaves, the whole forming a troupe of

30 Artists and 100 Auxiliaries.

In conjunction with the above the renowned musical artists

THE PRAEGER FAMILY,

From Wallack's Theatre, N. Y. This immense triple combination of BALLET, MUSIC, AND DRAMA will appear in the thrilling military drama of

THE FRENCH SPY!

Produced in a manner never before attempted by any travelling star.

☞ Attention is called to the new and powerful heating apparatus, by means of which the heating and ventilation of this theatre are superior to any place of amusement in the city.

GLOBE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

EVENI'G ADMISSION.

LOW PRICES, 15, 25, and 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. PROF. DAVIS and his

Troupe of Trained Dogs!

BILLY COLLINS, Dutch Vocalist. Brilliant success of MISS BLANCHE SELWIN, ALF. McDOWELL, JOHN T. KELLY, BILLY BARRY, PETE LEE, REMMELSBERG SISTERS, MISS MINNIE GRAY, and the Comedy Combination in a new olio of novelties, concluding with the Sensational Drama entitled

SAVED!

OR, THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, LAST NIGHTS OF

Maggie Mitchell,

In her beautiful Drama,

THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m., PEARL OF SAVOY.

Next Week—JANE EYRE AND LITTLE BAREFOOT.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

(WEST SIDE).

UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

TO-NIGHT

The most eloquent lady lecturer in America,

MRS. STANTON,

Will deliver her greatest lecture,

"THE TRUE REPUBLIC."

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 458 West Madison-st.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Immense success of Geo. L. Fox and his great troupe in the only HUMPTY DUMPTY!

Third and positively last week but one of this great Pantomime. New scenes, new tricks, &c., &c. All the great artists in new features. First appearance in America of the celebrated Girard Brothers in their new act, entitled CAPERONICON. The great Wilson Bros. in new acts. The Casselli Family. The infant Velocipedists. Kynock the great Skatorial Artist. Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. A line of stages will leave after each performance for the West and South Sides.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 18, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

First appearance in this city of the great artists,

JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC,

MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, from AIKEN'S THEATRE, when will be presented, first time in Chicago, with grand and elaborate scenery, splendid cast, original music, properties, &c., the melodramatic German sensation, written expressly for the above artists, entitled SCHNEIDER; or, DOT OLD HOUSE VON DE RHINE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This Evening, Benefit of

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

In her sensational play,

VICTORINE.

To be repeated for Saturday Matinee. Saturday Night, Grand Double Bill.

STAR LECTURE COURSE,

(SOUTH SIDE).

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

PROF. YOUMANS,

The brilliant and popular scientific lecturer will deliver his entertaining lecture

"Chemistry of the Sunbeam,"

MONDAY NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 908 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner Madison and State-sts.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

First week of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC! THE EPIZOOTIC! Geo. and Chas. Reynolds. The Abyssinian Dwarf, Tommy. Great success of the burlesque of JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN. Every evening and Saturday matinee. Next week, the character artist, L. H. Milburn. Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, and Lawrence Burton will shortly appear.

ENTERTAINMENT

EXTRAORDINARY.

GRACE GREENWOOD

In popular recitations and personifications at the OYSTER SUPPER to be given this (Friday) evening by the ladies of the First Congregational Church, in the parlors of the church, corner Washington and Ann-sts. Oysters will be served from 6½ o'clock.

Tickets to the entertainment and tables only 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 15, 1872.

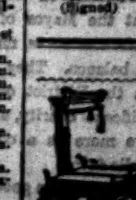
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, up to Dec. 17, 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the furnishing of the following supplies, needed at the institution:

200 brls superfine flour, per month.
20 brls family flour per month.
5,000 lbs corn meal per month.
20 to 25 head good fat steers, per month, from 1,000 lbs upward.
1,500 lbs Rio coffee.
50 brls "C" sugar.
4 brls "A" sugar.
300 lbs Japan tea.
1,500 bu oats.
5,000 bu corn in the ear.
3,500 tons Illinois coal.
10,000 yards prison stripe (satinet), 27 inches wide, weight, 12 oz per yard.
15,000 lbs common soap.
1,000 boxes candles.

Every bid must be accompanied by a bond of $3,000, to be approved by the Commissioners. The goods to be furnished as they are wanted. Cash will be paid on delivery of goods. The bids are to be directed to the Secretary of the Board, and will be opened on Dec. 17, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend. Each bid, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a sample, showing quality to be furnished. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid, which, in their judgment, is not to the interest of the State. For further particulars apply to the Warden, A. W. Edwards, Esq.

(Signed) JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners.

SCALES.



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C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 28 Randolph, near Wabash-av.
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McAULEY, TOD & CO., 111 and 113 Wabash-av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON CO., 31 and 33 E. Harrison.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 71 Wabash-av.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich.-av.
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S. B. PARKHURST, 23 and 25 Wabash-av.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

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E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 187 and 189 Canal-st.
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KEITH BROS., 230 and 262 Madison-st.
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ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 2 West Lake-st.
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McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 27 and 29 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

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EIGHTH PAGE—European News—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATER—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Sinwell. "Pearl of Savoy."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. John Allen, Little Mac, and Miss Alice Harrison, supported by Aiken's Company. "Schneider; or, dot Old House von der Rhine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Charlotte Thompson. "Victorine."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Union Park Congregational Church. Lecture by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "The True Republic."

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 22, 1872.

The reported resignation of President Thiers and election of Marshal MacMahon, was a fabrication, originating in New York. MacMahon, it is said, refuses to accept the Presidency in the event of Thiers' resignation.

One of the Brothers Browles, who have been doing business in Europe as "American Bankers," and have failed, has been arrested in London, charged by an Italian banker with the fraudulent conversion of securities.

Aid is to be sought from the General Government for the improvement of the Ohio River. A memorial was adopted by the Ohio River Improvement Convention, before its adjournment, asking Congress to appropriate two millions from the National Treasury for the work. The ground on which the States interested ask for help is, that they contain 35 per cent of the population, yield 45 per cent of the produce, and pay one-third of the revenue, of the nation.

The Buffalo Board of Trade has unanimously recommended that the Erie and Oswego Canals be made seventy feet wide and seven deep, with double locks west of Syracuse, and that the former should be made navigable from the Buffalo River to the Lower Black Rock. They ask the Legislature to pass a bill, drafted by the New York Chamber of Commerce, which will put at the disposal of the State sufficient funds to improve the canal, and make it as nearly a free canal as possible.

Concerning the desperate situation in which yesterday's news placed 800 tracklayers on the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, its Assistant Superintendent declares that the men are in no danger whatever, as the snowfall has been light, and they are within easy distance of some of the richest granaries and stock farms of Minnesota. He confesses to anxiety about their supplies, not because he fears starvation, but because, if not well fed as usual, they will quit work and endanger his contract.

Pennsylvania is extensively engaged in the pardoning business. The Governor having released the notorious scoundrel and convicted murderer, Mara, together with Yerkes, the President has now extended the Executive clemency to Mr. Percy B. Spear, a gentlemanly forger. Mr. Spear was appointed Indian Agent some time ago. He required bonds, and, not being able to procure genuine ones, he offered a spurious article in which he had forged the names of a number of gentlemen of large wealth. Mr. Percy B. Spear became a martyr and went to the Penitentiary, where he remained till after the Presidential election.

Messrs. Flint, Thompson & Co. have authorized a statement that, at the close of the month of November, they will have the grain in their warehouses weighed, and an account taken of their outstanding receipts. They ask that the Board of Trade and Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will be represented at such examination and weighing. The Messrs. Buckingham, Armour, Dole & Co., and other proprietors of elevators will probably adopt the same course. Had such proceedings been the rule during the last few years, the extraordinary transactions that have disgraced the warehouse business during that period would have been impossible.

Among the very first reformatory measures brought before the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, which has completed its organization and begun its deliberations, is the regulation of the pardoning power, and the appointment of a Council, as in New Jersey, to act with the Governor in the matter. Other propositions extend the terms of Governor, State Representatives, and Senators, with biennial sessions of the Legislature, prohibit appropriations to charitable or educational uses, make attendance at public schools compulsory, and authorize juries to render verdicts in case of the agreement of two-thirds of their number.

Members of the Extreme Left of the French Assembly support Gambetta in demanding the dissolution of the present Assembly as the only remedy for the difficulties that beset the administration of the Government. A more moderate policy is accepted by the Left Centre, which unanimously advocates the appointment of a Committee of Thirty to frame a scheme of Constitutional Government for France, the extension of President Thiers' term four years longer, the addition of a Vice President, the creation of a second Chamber, and the enforcement of Ministerial responsibility.

Aside from the evil predisposition which many criminals receive with their blood, or from their early associations, there is, in the opinion of the Sub-Committee of Five appointed by the Committee of Fifteen, no cause which so directly excites to crime as the indulgence in intoxicating drink. Widespread statistics are cited to support their conclusion that the crimes of a people are in proportion to their facilities for becoming intoxicated, and they assert that, if the liquor traffic were properly regulated, there would be a diminution of nearly 100 per cent in the number of crimes.

The stringency of the money market, which is unabated, is not exceptional in the case of Chicago. In New York, prime commercial paper sells at 1 per cent per month, and, according to the New York papers, is hard to sell at that. In Philadelphia, first-class business paper cannot be negotiated outside of banks for less than 1 to 1½ per cent per month. In all the chief commercial cities, the banks are scantily supplied with loanable funds, their deposits have diminished, and their loans are high. Notwithstanding the large crops, high freights have left the producers little to pay debts or buy more goods with. The expansion of credit also, by which useless railroads have been built and trade stimulated, seems to have reached its maximum tension, and the natural reaction has begun.

Mr. Douglass, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, claims that the entire discontinuance of the Assessors' departments is feasible, and that all the business which is now transacted by them can be done by the Collectors, with their assistance. He professes to believe that $4,000,000 revenue will be saved which would otherwise be lost in carrying out the plan of limitation set forth by a law of Congress passed during the last session; and that his plan would dispense with 230 Assessors, and 1,300 assistants, costing the Government $3,000,000 annually. If the increased expenses of the Collectors' department, under his system, should be $1,000,000 annually, the change would thus save $6,000,000 to the Government for the first year, and $2,000,000 every year after. It is entirely reasonable to suppose that one organization would cover the field of assessing and collecting, and it would dispense with one set of chiefs, delegating their work to less expensive subordinates.

In reading all descriptive accounts of the inmates of insane asylums, it is a natural comment that vanity is the most fruitful source of all mental aberration. In the asylum on Blackwell's Island, one inmate is a religious enthusiast, who believes that the Supreme Being visits him and confers with him every night; another imagines himself a great military man, and dresses always in the fatigue uniform of a United States soldier; here is a Duke, there Queen Elizabeth; and a sailor, who had been a pirate, has now become an Admiral. The same tendency to greatness or distinction is found to prevail among the inmates of lunatic asylums everywhere, and no circumstance could illustrate more fully the general vanity of mankind. It is probable that, in most cases, the insanity may be traced to some other cause than that of vanity,—some great grief, disappointment, or physical suffering,—but, once insane, vanity is the ruling passion. It would probably be a good course of mental discipline for sane people to study out what particular vanity they would be apt to develop if they should become insane.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and prices averaged higher. Pork was quiet and steady at $13.00@13.25 cash, $12.25@12.40 seller December, and $12.25 seller January. Lard was in good demand and firmer at 7¾@7¾c cash or seller December, and 7¾c seller January. Meats were steady at 4¾c for part salted shoulder; 6¼c for do short ribs; and 6¾@6¾c for do short clear. Highwines were steady and more active at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and 1c lower, at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Flour was active and firmer. Wheat was active, and 2¼c higher, closing firm at $1.12 cash, $1.11¾ seller December, and $1.12¾ seller January. Corn was moderately active and ¼c higher, closing firm at 32½c seller the month, and 32c seller December. Oats were dull and steady at 23¼c seller the month, and 23¼@23¾c seller November. Rye was quiet at ¼c advance, at 55@55¼c. Barley was dull, declining 3c, and closed weak at 65c cash and 64c seller the month. Hogs were in good demand at yesterday's prices, or at $4.00@4.25. Cattle remain dull, and prices further declined. Sheep were unchanged.

The action of the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, in sending a messenger to Washington to dun the authorities of that District for an unpaid balance of the subscription made by them a year ago, is attracting attention in many other places. Acting upon the impulse of strong sympathy, many cities and towns made subscriptions which afterwards were found to have been illegal, because of a want of power to do so. In some of these cases part of the money was forwarded. When the announcement was made that Chicago had enough to enable her to support those made destitute by the fire, these unpaid or partly paid subscriptions were dropped. It is not now pretended that the Relief and Aid Society want these unpaid subscriptions to meet any destitution here because of our fire. The money is needed to enable the Society to pay its own subscription to Boston. The Governor and other authorities of the District of Columbia have a very large and extremely destitute population to take care of every winter, and we suppose there are not many of our citizens who do not regret the demand that the Relief and Aid Society has made upon that District. The subscription of that District, however, was made subject to the demand of the Mayor and the City Government of Chicago, and it is not likely that the Mayor of this city will ever, under the circumstances, make the demand for the unpaid balance. They money already received from the District of Columbia amounted to a munificent charity, and to treat their promise to give more as a contract will hardly meet with public favor.

It is now understood that the good people of Boston do not stand in need of any relief; that the wealth of that great city is amply able to provide for the comparatively few persons rendered destitute by the fire, and it looks unpleasant to be using the subscriptions for Boston as a pretext for dunning other cities for their unpaid subscriptions to Chicago. As neither Chicago nor Boston stands in need of any further relief in that form, it would be well to let all further proceedings drop.

THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

The Legislature, at its last session, authorized the Cook County Commissioners to borrow $1,500,000, which amount will carry the county debt up to the extreme point allowed by the Constitution. This is the whole sum out of which the county is to build the new Court House, new Jail, and meet all other extraordinary expenditures incidental to or resulting from the fire, as well as to meet all the new expenditures for additional public works. A portion of the members of the Board of County Commissioners propose to pay $750,000 of this money to the owners of the abstract books; that is to say, they propose to issue to them bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and running 20 years, to the amount of $750,000. In other words, the proposition is to pay these abstract owners $52,500 annually for 20 years, and then at the end of that time $750,000 more. A year has intervened since the fire, and in that time the owners of these books have had full time and opportunity to duplicate all their entries. For all practical purposes, so far as their business is concerned, they are now prepared to stand over the first copy of their entries, and go on as usual with their business with the second copies. In point of fact, by retaining a copy of these books, they merely furnish the county a copy,—being the first one made by them. Their books are not original papers. Their books contain entries made by them, copied or taken from the original records. The original records are destroyed. Having duplicated their books, they sell the first copy to the county, and for this demand the enormous sum of $750,000. Should the Board of Commissioners be weak enough to vote any such sum, or even half that sum, we trust there is courage enough in the Judges to veto any such action.

"LAMP-POST JUSTICE."

It sounds strangely enough to hear of the New York *Evening Post*, of all journals, suggesting "a few doses of lamp-post justice" as the only adequate means for checking the riot of murder in that city. Such a suggestion, coming from such a source, is a striking indication of the recklessness of human life which has followed the failure to enforce the legal punishment. It is stated that the murderers' cells in the Tombs are overcrowded with criminals, whose trials have been delayed by technicalities or postponed by favoritism. New inmates present themselves every few days. It is not now considered worth while to attempt an escape from arrest. Scanlan, who murdered Donahue two or three weeks ago, and King, who has just murdered O'Neil, gave themselves up without a struggle. Their murderous acts were committed in such a manner as to betray a complete indifference to the law of capital punishment. They evidently believed, with a Chicago murderer of some years back, that "hanging is played out." When Foster, the brutal street-car assassin, can drag out the slow process of justice until public indignation has subsided, and the murderer of Fisk can live on champagne and fried oysters in the confidence of acquittal, it seems to be pretty well established that murders of high and low degree are to be equally treated with immunity from justice. Recent exercise of the Executive clemency, in New York and elsewhere, has also increased the murderer's confidence in escape. In New York, murderers and abortionists have received Executive clemency or new trials after clear conviction; in Pennsylvania, a scoundrel named Mara, twice guilty of murder, has been twice pardoned; in Illinois, new trials were granted to two convicted murderers, while another man convicted of two murders, and sentenced to be hanged, was allowed to go unhanged. These are some of the facts which make up the chain of circumstances that has led the New York *Post* to suggest the application of Lynch law, and the New York *Tribune*, which has been opposed to capital punishment, to say that, while hanging is the punishment prescribed, it is necessary for the good of society that murderers should be hanged.

It is not difficult to comprehend that the neglect to enforce the laws, resulting in the wanton increase of murder everywhere throughout the land, should tempt such moderate men and moderate journals to think of taking the execution of the law into their own hands. A calmer consideration of the results, however, quickly shows the unwisdom of such a proceeding. It is not necessary to argue the matter on moral or legal grounds. Even those who have taken part in lynching have never claimed any such justification. The mob law is but little removed from the mob, and the mob still less removed from the individual murderer. It is more to the point, however, to consider the matter in the light of experience. It is not long since Chicago has had what was called "A Popular Movement for the Suppression of Crime." The history of that movement, if it have any worth recounting, simply teaches that such a movement is a failure unless it is organized into a Vigilance Committee. The Chicago movement, which has not been heard of since election, drifted away into all sorts of vagaries. There was an outgrowth of religious enthusiasm, which reduced the broad question of suppressing crime to the narrower one of temperance, and found expression in denouncing the saloon-keepers. The result was a drivelling disintegration, the pieces being so widely scattered as to be now entirely lost to sight, and not even clear to memory. Such results cannot but leave the impression of popular weakness, which must give more encouragement than alarm to the dangerous classes. The result of the people taking the law into their own hands is a more practical way; availing themselves of the accessories of hemp and lamp-posts is even more dangerous to the cause of justice, and the lives of innocent men. There may have been cases in pioneer life and primitive times, when outlaws have been conquered in this way when there was no law to reach them; but the serious and deliberate contemplation of lynching in a city like New York, while it suggests some dire emergency, is dangerous and reprehensible.

Meanwhile, people inquire anxiously, "What is to be done? Are we to look on coolly and submit to a reign of terror? Shall we do nothing to save ourselves, nothing to guard our lives from the murderers?" The remedy rests with the people themselves, but after a different fashion. It is not in the organization of mass meetings for the glorification of individual patriots; it is not by the appointment of committees, nor the discussion of temperance, nor the agitation of the Sunday law, nor the partisan interests in politics, that relief from increasing crime is to be found. The means is of a deeper and more serious kind. It comprises the elevation of the jury system; greater ability and knowledge of law among public prosecutors; possible modifications in the technical delays afforded by the statutes; some limitation of the pardoning power; the repeal of the obsolete laws which hamper and retard the execution of good laws; and, finally, the election or appointment of men who will execute the laws which such revision provides with promptness and courage. Neither "lamp-post justice" nor "popular movements" will supply the lack of these improvements.

MINISTERIAL INFLUENCE.

In a leading article, in the last number of the *Christian Union*, on the "Decline of Ministerial Influence," Mr. Beecher says:

> The controversies of past generations last longer within the walls of theological schools than they do anywhere else. What, to the living mind of our time, is the controversy between Calvinism and Arminianism, or between the substitution and governmental theories of the Atonement, or the discussion concerning original sin, or Edwards' theory of "the will, or the metaphysics of the Trinity? We do not say that such subjects should be ignored. They should be studied attentively, as phases in the mental life of the Church in times past, and with a considerable influence on the present. But to make them the chief subjects of study, to equip and drill students with main reference to these, is like dressing soldiers in mediæval armor who have got to face rifled cannon.

Mr. Beecher does not designate what the rifled cannon are which the theologian and minister of the present day have to face. Should he do so, he would doubtless regard the spirit of science, materialism, or the indisposition to believe in anything that could not be tested by scientific methods, as Prof. Tyndall recently proposed to test the efficacy of prayer, as one of the first of these modern rifled cannon which the theologian and preacher must face. A second is the complete preoccupation of the mind of our age in material advancement and practical business. We do not so often deny or admit theology as decline to think about it. But, as this is exactly the process by which the Greek and Roman religions passed into oblivion, it is well to consider whether, if an account of stock were taken to-day of theological truth, it would be found that so considerable a quantity as Mr. Beecher enumerates of the ideas that met with a ready market a century ago are now wholly unsalable. Is theology a kaleidoscopic science; a thesis founded on perpetually changing premises? If we suppose the great present theological conflict to be between the Evolutionists and the believers in special creation, between absolute materialists and those who contend that there is a spiritual government of some kind, without being nice as to its nature, between the advocates of a Divine standard of morals and those who believe that every man is to do what he conceives will most promote human happiness; between those who believe Christianity to be a completer revelation of duty and destiny and those who deem it only a phase in the evolution of religious thought, we cannot state the question in this form without conceding that materialism, rationalism, and secularism have made great progress, relatively to that of religion, within the past half century.

Numerically, financially, and socially, the institutions, whether churches, colleges, newspapers, or societies, which, to use a commercial expression, "bank on" and assume the truth of a Christian theology of some kind, are at least as strong as they ever were. Nor, on entering the churches or taking up the religious journals wherein they address the people, will we find any recognition of the fact that their conflict is no longer a fight with the "princes of the powers of the air," but with Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, and Tyndall. True, there is a vast deal of modern preaching which does not aim seriously at anything more than to afford an interesting historical or poetic or rhetorical treat. The preacher himself seems to have outgrown the dogmatic epoch, and discourses of some feature of pairiarchical character or church history with barely a polite suggestion that his hearers may find therein a hint to a higher life.

Now, as ever heretofore, the churches rest not on intellect and disputation, but on the *vis inertia* of mankind; on the desire for moral and mental stability and the disinclination men feel to subject the rules of social order and the precepts of moral duty to the shifting sophistries of reason, biased, as it must always be, by passion. The standard method of the Church, therefore, is to assume, or, if it argues at all, to argue only from the premise of its own assumptions.

The mission of the modern minister is not to prove that any special theological issue is absolute truth, for a conviction has insensibly crept into the minds of nearly all men, including ministers, that truth is Protean, and assumes many guises and disguises. His aim is to conduct public worship in a manner that assumes the truth of all the essential tenets of his faith; the special efficacy of prayer, the personality of a spiritual God, the exclusive inspiration of Christianity, its benign and beneficent influence over individuals and communities, and its necessity as a standard of morals and a conservative power to prevent the world from running off into the chaos of sensuality, vice, and unrestrained passion. Its sermons are retrograde rather than stimulating. They carry us back to the slower life of the past, of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles, of shepherds and herdsmen, while the influences of business, of modern amusements, of art, and especially of material science, hasten us forward in a career of change that is everywhere too feverish to be wholly sane. The proper mission of the Church is sedative, soothing, subduing, calming. It is not what it proves, but what it is, that holds the attention of men. In this sense we see no evidence that ministerial influence in the aggregate is declining. In churches, as in other modern institutions, the corporation lives on and flourishes, whatever may become of the individuals which serve it. But this is no more true of ministers than of governments, railroads, and other chartered companies, and of the press. As the organization of society becomes more complete and perfect, the importance of the individual to its outward movement lessens. Newspapers live on though their editors may disappear or die. Great railroads are unaffected by the loss of their founders. So the various Christian organizations become the mausoleum of the men who have labored to build them up as the coral reef absorbs its insect architects. But this decline of individual influence relatively to that of the organization indicates no decline of the aggregate influence of the various Christian ministries. Where science, materialism, secularism, and the forces of social revolution and disorganization, combined, all of which, whether for good or ill, have an affinity for each other, could raise one temple for their worship or advancement, the faiths that stand allied with spiritual government, moral standards, and social order could to-day raise one million temples. The disproportion between the two contending forces, in financial resources, is no greater than must be expected always to exist between teachings which have no moral standard and those which have.

THE SICILIAN HURRICANE.

The narrative from the London *Times*, describing the ravages of the hurricane at Palazzolo, Sicily, and which was printed in our last issue, is one of peculiar interest, as it recalls a very similar calamity in this country, which happened some twelve or fifteen years since. According to the accounts, but very few buildings were left standing. Houses were rent to pieces or were dilapidated in the most mysterious styles. Lamp-posts were forced from their sockets, and trees were uprooted. The contents of stores disappeared entirely. Libraries, after the hurricane had passed over, had nothing left of them but loose leaves which were flying through the streets. A pillar of a palace was moved forward a foot without breaking. In some places, a house was stripped of all of its rafters; in others, tiles were torn off and shattered to pieces. Several persons were killed. The hurricane came suddenly in the night, and many of the dead were found where they had been sleeping, and were fearfully disfigured, the whirling sand having been driven into their ears and nostrils, and even piercing through the flesh.

These details vividly recall the destruction of Comanche and New Albany, in Iowa. A closer parallel in disaster could hardly be drawn, except that, as the Iowa villages were almost entirely constructed of wood, the destruction was more complete. The hurricane at Palazzolo occurred in the night time; that in Iowa in the day time, and yet, by a curious coincidence, the loss of life was, if we remember rightly, precisely the same,—thirty-two in each case, and about half that number injured,—showing that the suddenness of the blow left no better opportunity for escape in broad daylight than in the night time. The phenomena of the two were also nearly identical. In the Iowa towns, those houses which were in the direct line of the tornado were torn literally into splinters, but those which stood on the edges of it were rent and twisted in the same mysterious manner as the Sicilian houses. The streets were choked up in the same manner with rubbish. The pillars of palaces which were moved forward without breaking find their parallel in small tenements which were moved forward two or three feet without breakage. In this respect, however, the Iowa calamity surpasses that in Sicily, as one house in Comanche, a brick one, was turned round with but slight damage, so that it faced a different point of the compass after the tornado had passed. The flying leaves from vanished book-covers recall the fate of the law library of the Circuit Judge, who lived in Comanche, and after the tornado looked about for his library, only to find the warped and twisted covers in his recent garden, and the leaves scattered to the four winds of heaven. The bodies which were recovered from the ruins of Palazzolo, if placed side by side with those in Comanche, could hardly have been told apart, as the peculiarities of disfigurement were precisely similar. The distinctive force of each seems to have been about the same, although more property was damaged in Iowa than in Sicily,—a fact which may be explained by the circumstance that the Iowa towns were built almost entirely of wood and situated upon a level prairie, where the tornado met with no obstructions in its course. The only material difference lies in the fact that the Iowa tornado was a phenomenon in itself and disconnected from any general convulsion of nature, while that in Sicily was but one phase of a wide-spread storm which inundated towns and cities in France and Germany, destroyed villages in Sweden and Denmark, and swept the English coast of its shipping.

Harvard College.

It will be a matter of some surprise to the general public that, as one result of the Boston fire, Harvard College is about to make an appeal to the American people for help. There has always been an impression that Harvard College was wealthy, and was abundantly able to meet her expenses from her income. It is now stated that a considerable portion of the wealth of the University is in its buildings, which, of course, are unproductive; in bequests, which have always been made with reference to specific purposes, and cannot, therefore, be of any avail for the general uses of the University; and in the tuition fees of students, which only go to meet current expenses, and leave little margin for profitable investments. The real wealth of the University, however, was derived from rents and interest on loans, secured by mortgages on buildings which were destroyed in the fire. The other sources of income were far from availability in meeting the expenses of the institution. The loss by the destruction of the real sources is variously estimated at from $300,000 to $600,000. The income from this for the current year which has been thus suddenly cut off would have amounted to at least $50,000. This income, as well as a considerable portion of the principal, Harvard College will shortly ask its friends to replace. The necessity is obvious. Without it, it will be necessary to reduce the salaries of Professors, which are already disproportionate to the services they render, as is the case in nearly all institutions of learning. It will furthermore be necessary to stop at once all outlay for apparatus of every description, for an increase of the library and all improvements which have been outlined, thus seriously interfering with the various courses of study and crippling the efforts of the University to increase its sphere of usefulness.

We have no doubt the appeal of the University to the country at large and to its thousands of alumni in particular will meet with a hearty and generous response. Harvard College is one of the few great seats of learning in the United States which has more than a local influence. Its blessings have radiated far and wide. Its liberality in education and its influence upon culture have given it a name even in foreign countries, and in the literary world it holds the same relation to the United States that Oxford and Cambridge do to England. Any reverse which happens to it, therefore, is, to some extent, a national reverse, and it will undoubtedly be a matter of national pride to provide against any damage to its material interests, or any lapse of its educational usefulness. The entire sum to be raised is, we understand, $250,000, and we have no doubt that this sum can be raised among its immediate friends and graduates, who are scattered all over the United States. In the event that they cannot, the fact that Boston itself seems to need no special relief growing out of the fire, but is abundantly able to take care of those who are in need, will leave the general public at liberty to respond very freely to the call of Harvard College, and thus prevent this great national seat of learning from passing in its beneficent work.

The problem known under the general term of "Servantgalism" has reached Montreal, and taken such formidable proportions that it is to be discussed, and, we hope, settled, by a public meeting. The meeting has been called by a number of the prominent Protestant ministers of Montreal, which will give it dignity and importance. It would have had an aspect of greater fairness, however, if the Catholic prelates had been asked to take part, as representing more fully the servants. The differences between employers and servants can scarcely be settled by *ex-parte* action on either side; it would too nearly resemble strikes among workmen against capitalists, or combinations among capitalists against workmen, neither of which enjoy permanent success. The Montreal meeting, however, is called for general discussion. Subjects have been allotted to various gentlemen. Rev. Dr. Cordner is to introduce the question of family training, with a view to meet the exigencies of the case. Rev. Dr. Douglas and Rev. Dr. Donovan are to express their sentiments on the duty of mistresses to domestics,—a subject in which they will find a fertile suggestiveness, and a phase of the problem which merits the most serious consideration. A kindred subject is found in the matter of economy of service, which includes the more intimate relations of employers and servants, more industry among the former, and an elevation of character among the latter. Aside from these set speeches, there is to be a chance for all persons to bring in their practical experience, to show the various causes of complaint and suggest the necessary remedies. It is intimated by the press that there will be an effort to rid society of the idea that there is something degrading in a young lady doing the work in her own room of a morning, and also to teach the importance of looking upon domestics as something more than mere menials, and furnishing them with greater comforts than they ordinarily enjoy.

Wheeling is ambitious to become the capital of West Virginia. With the sad fate of Albany, Harrisburg, Columbus, Springfield, Madison, Lansing, and other State capitals before its eyes, Wheeling should know better. Still, it advances its claims through the newspapers, and gives special prominence to the fact that it possesses a large hotel, which has two halls for the Legislative sessions, parlors for the Supreme Court, ante-rooms for Committees, and nice little private rooms up stairs for the members' personal use. This will never do. Legislative luxuries are not to be encouraged. They are expensive. Expensiveness is conducive to corruption, and there is corruption enough already.

POLITICAL.

The Champaign *Gazette*, Mr. George Scroggs' newspaper, hoists the name of Oglesby for Senator.

—The Toledo *Commercial* says:

> Indications seem to point to the election of Oglesby to represent Illinois in the Senate for the coming eight years [?], provided that the almighty Trumbull consents to retire.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Cameron) says:

> In Illinois we look for a struggle before Trumbull is defeated.

The Cincinnati *Times*, however, says:

> The proposition to elect the Hon. E. B. Washburne as Senator from Illinois, instead of Governor Oglesby, will be favorably regarded by the Legislature of that State, we trust, as it is by Republicans elsewhere through the country. Oglesby has just accepted an election to the Governorship, and should serve out his term in that office.

—Clayton, having counted in a Republican Legislature in Arkansas, the candidates for United States Senator are: Governor Hadley, Judge Bowen, ex-Senator McDonald, and Colonel Dorsey.

—Of the situation at Montgomery, Ala., the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> All the Radicals want is a muddle. There is a Radical President. There is a Radical Congress. There is a Radical Governor-elect in Alabama. A muddle, a disturbance, a Committee of Investigation, a Presidential edict, a Congressional act, and away goes the Democratic Legislature, and Mr. Senator Spencer is a made man.

—Patterson, the man with money, is spending it freely to corrupt the colored members of the South Carolina Legislature, and Sawyer, the out-going Senator, is giving them magnificent suppers; but Elliott, the black Congressman, announces his inflexible purpose to go to the Senate, and the few white Liberals have promised him their votes.

—The vote of New Orleans, as published in the *Republican* of the 19th, was:

	Liberal.		*Republican.*
President, Greeley	22,687	Grant	13,506
Governor, McEnery	21,916	Kellogg	14,013
Lt. Governor, Penn	23,562	Antoine, c	12,901
Congress, dist. 1, Conway	23,918	Pinchback, c	13,830
Congress, dist. 1, Laurence	9,691	Sypher	7,696
Congress, dist. 2, Gibson	10,821	Sheldon	7,190

—Edward Booth, elected to the Louisiana Senate, shouts aloud, proclaiming to the people of New Orleans:

> Happier times, I hope, are in store for us; times which will, by their prosperity, union, and confidence, remind us of the days of Peters, and Baldwin, and Johnson, and Moulton, and Crossman, and Caldwell; days when to be a Louisianian was an honor; when to have a city or State bond was better than to have its face in gold on the Exchange of London or the Bourse of Amsterdam or Paris; days when the officers of State were the friends of the poorest; when the humblest laborer, if honest and sober, was the peer of a Burnside, a Tulane, or a Slocomb, merchant princes of their times.

—The Legislatures of Iowa and Ohio, elected in 1871, hold adjourned sessions this winter; and the newly-elected Legislatures of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri, will also be in session. The Indiana Legislature, now in special session, will go along in regular session after the 1st of January.

—The *State Journal*, at Springfield, Ill., makes the majority of Ray, Republican, for Congress, in the Tenth District, 1,519 instead of 1,066, by transposing the vote of Schuyler County. Of such blunders is the *State Journal's* "official" table made up.

—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) District gives Grant 1,448 majority, and elects Crutchfield to Congress by 1,029. At least 10,000 white voters took no part in the election.

—Senator Pomeroy tells the Washington people that, during the Presidential canvass in Kansas, "The campaign cries were Pomeroy and anti-Pomeroy." The cries at Topeka this winter will be "Ante! Pomeroy," till Pomeroy antes.

—The New York *Times* gives warning to Scott, Reed, Spencer, Sawyer, Clayton, and all that class, of the impending downfall of carpet-baggers.

—Judge Settle, of North Carolina, who is named as the probable successor of Judge Nelson in the United States Supreme Court, thinks, since the South has had no representative on the Bench for some years, he may be appointed to a Northern Circuit with as much propriety as Northern men have been appointed to Southern Circuits.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention fills vacancies in its membership upon the nomination of the majority or minority parties, to whichever the seat belongs. Mr. Buckalew was thus provided for; and it is now proposed to invite Chief Justice Thompson to take part in the proceedings.

—The friend of the colored man will find in Louisville, Ky., three candidates for the Mayoralty—all Democrats—who ignore white folks altogether, and go for the black man with the precipitancy of desire, if not with the ardor of convictions. The negro is indeed something more than an event; he is an element.

—At a meeting in Cincinnati the other day, to consider the expediency of starting a new paper by M. Emil Rothe, editor of the *Volksfreund*, said:

> He did not believe in the *World's* doctrine that the Democratic party would live. He himself, a life-long Democrat, did not even wish it. A state could not form a new party.

—The Florence (Ala.) *Times* (Conservative) admits that the name "Democrat" must be dropped from politics, and announces that, if Grant is a candidate in 1876, it will be wise for the South to give him a unanimous vote.

—The one important issue before the Tennessee Legislature, soon to meet, will be that of Free Schools. The Nashville *Banner* says:

> More people than heretofore are beginning to realize that the State needs free schools—day schools, night schools, normal schools, manual labor schools, Sunday schools, and all conceivable schools. Thus does West Tennessee echo back the demands of the friends of education in East Tennessee, and Middle Tennessee can point proudly to the splendid school system of the Capital of the State. It is an investment that would begin to tell financially before another Presidential election.

—We give elsewhere a "third-term programme, as developed in the brain of somebody in Washington. If any patriot is alarmed about it, he may take comfort in the thought that we have two years before the next Presidential election, and that a great many unexpected things, fatal to present programmes, will doubtless take place during those years.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Annual Meeting—Adoption of Constitution.

Election of Officers—A Board of Trustees Chosen to Act for the Ensuing Year.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design was held in the chapel of the Gardner House, yesterday afternoon.

There were present H. C. Ford, President; J. W. Dodge, Secretary; Charles Peck, Treasurer; H. A. Elkins, P. Yates Read, F. H. Gookins, Frank M. Pebbles, D. F. Bigelow, G. S. Cook, A. F. Spread, C. Schwerdt, D. F. Oliver, J. Brown, and John Phillips.

President Ford called the meeting to order. Secretary Dodge then read the minutes of the last meeting, which, upon motion, were approved.

The President then called upon Mr. Peck to report the result of Miss Faithfull's lecture. That gentleman said that he was present at Miss Faithfull's lecture, and that the attendance was not as large as had been anticipated; that it was respectable, but limited. He said, that therefore, the receipts was that the society had not made a great many dollars, but that it had not run in debt.

President Ford then called attention to the notice given at the last meeting of the adoption of a new Constitution, and, after the same had been presented for the consideration of the meeting, the Secretary was requested to read it.

After a lengthy discussion, the new Constitution, with a few unimportant amendments, was adopted. It is identical with the old, with the exception of Article 3, which provides that the money and property of the Academy shall be held and be managed by the Trustees. There are to be Honorary Academicians or citizens of Chicago, who shall hold their offices for life, unless they shall remove from the city. The Constitution was modelled after the Constitution of the Academy of Sciences.

After the adoption of the Constitution the Society proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of President Ford, Secretary J. W. Dodge, Vice Presidents, and Charles Peck, Recording Secretary.

The Society then proceeded to the election of Councilmen, with the following result: Messrs. Phillips, C. Schwerdt, J. C. Cochran, F. Peck, Pebbles, B. F. Bigelow.

The following resolution was then presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Academy feel deeply grateful to Miss Emily Faithfull, for her efforts to advance the interests of the Academy.

It was further resolved that the Secretary be requested to send her a copy of the proceedings, and that Mr. H. J. Spread was then unanimously elected an Academician, and the name of Mr. Conkling was proposed; but, owing to a misunderstanding of the by-laws, it was suggested that his name be considered at the next meeting.

The following Board of ten Trustees was then presented and elected: Geo. C. Walker, E. Doggett, S. M. Nickerson, Potter Palmer, Wm. B. Howard, N. K. Fairbank, Mark Skinner, Franklin McVeagh, Henry W. Sage, F. T. Gardner, and the Secretary was instructed to notify the gentlemen of their election as Trustees.

The question of location was debated, but without another meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Gardner & Gould, proprietors of the Gardner House, for the use of the club room.

The meeting then adjourned.

An Iron Island—The New Ward—Devastation.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

That the Devastation is a success, as she has been tried, is now admitted. The monster, which equals upon the established waters with a dead weight of 11,000 tons, takes any ordinary waves with stolid indifference, whether she receives them on the bow, beam, or quarter. The great hill of foam which her stem piles up when she is weighing, washes, as was expected, clean over the forward deck, and she is often submerged; but her massive mid-section rises high enough, and those on board her vessel are drenched in the rolling tide-way at times, say that she was "steadier than houses ashore." She turns with great readiness, and in a small circle, and at speed, as proved in six trials along the

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It was further resolved that the Secretary [be] requested to send her a copy of the resolution.

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The question of location was deferred u[ntil] another meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mess[rs.] Gardner & Gould, proprietors of the Gard[ner] House, for the use of the club room.

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An Iron Island--The New War-Sh[ip] Devastation.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

That the Devastation is a success, so far [as] she has been tried, is now admitted. The p[on]derous monster, which squats upon the sa[...]ished waters with a dead weight of 10,000 t[ons] takes any ordinary waves with stolid indiffer[]ence, whether she receives them end-on [or] upon bow, beam, or quarter. The prodigi[ous] hill of foam which her stem piles up when u[nder] weigh, washes, as was expected, clean over [her] forward deck, and she is often submerged a[...] but her massive mid-section rides qu[ite] enough, and those on board her who [an]chored in the rolling tide-way at Spithe[ad] say that she was "steadier than [...] houses ashore." She turns with g[reat] readiness, and in a small circle, and [her] speed, as proved in six trials along the m[eas]ured mile, is not only equal to the promis[e of] her designers, but it exceeds expectation. T[he] mighty engines driving this island of iron w[ith] an indicated power of 6,600 horses, with seve[nty-]seven revolutions to the minute, got fift[een] knots and a half out of the ship, and her m[ean] rate at full steam is thirteen knots and thr[ee-] quarters. Here, therefore, is a craft whic[h is] vulnerable only to a very few guns, has a[ll the] swiftness of a mail-packet, and the handines[s] thanks to her twin screws—of a tug, while s[he] could utilize these qualities to hurl upon [the] sides of an opponent the awful force of all h[er] 10,000 tons moving with the velocity of a s[...]. On board this remarkable man-of-war th[ere] are no less than thirty-four distinct s[team] separate engines, and, indeed, the va[...] which she represents is as serious as h[er] fighting capacity. What remains to be lear[ned] is the behavior of the ugly giant in a real Bis[cay] gale; and whether or no the *cul-de-sac* wh[ich] she carries aft will or will not prove a mistak[e in] a heavy following sea. With stability assured [to] 55 deg., with no top-gear to set her over, a[nd] with decks which can be hermetically seal[ed] she would be safe enough; but whenever [she] does roll, or pitch, or scud, the rivets and [...] things in her huge body will be shrewdly tri[ed]. Except in the Russian monitor Peter the Gre[at] nothing floating could resist or even challe[nge] such a vessel, at once so strong and swift. [A] torpedo, no doubt, may yet be so develope[d as] to make the Devastation, and all her terribl[e sis]ters, impotent against a defended coast. On [the] high seas at present she has no superior, th[ough] we suppose the day will come when even [this] amazing construction will be as obsolete as [the] three-deckers of Nelson.

A Queen with Wits.

The Queen of the Netherlands is one of t[he] eminently sensible sovereigns whom form [an] exception to the Shakspearean rule of [un]easy heads. Her Majesty takes every possible op[por]tunity of dispensing with the divinity [that] hedges her, and does her best to enjoy life [like] any one else of sense and cultivation. A [re]markable accomplished linguist and thoro[ughly] acquainted with the best literature, her gr[eat] delight is in the society of highly cultivated [men]. Holland is too small a country to afford [much] material of this kind, and, as Mr. Motley [found] during his residence at the Hague good r[eason] to know, any accession from abroad is gr[eatly] welcomed to the Queen's pleasant home, [the] "House in the Wood." But every year the Qu[een] takes flight across the channel for a glimps[e of] cultivated England, and, when she does so, [the] manner of woman her Majesty is may be c[learly] seen by noting who are her hosts. Thus, a[t the] very time that the Prince and Princess of W[ales] were the guests of a young nobleman wh[o was] happily described as having "no back to [his] head," and who, within a few weeks of [his] father's death, was heavily fined by a [police] magistrate for assaulting liege subjects r[eturn]ing from the races, and whose guests—f[rom a] list selected by the Prince—were almost e[ntirely] composed of *roues*, spendthrifts and in[feriorly] minded persons, the Queen of the Nethe[rlands] was the visitor of Lord Derby and his ac[comp]lished wife, whence she was to go to the [Mar]chioness of Waterford, the gifted sister [of the] late Lady Canning, and perhaps almost the [first] amateur artist in England, and thence wa[s to] pass on to Scotland and stay some days w[ith] Sir William Maxwell-Sterling, author of [the] Cloister Life of Charles the VI." and [...] one of the twenty best-read men in the U[nited] Kingdom. "By their friends shall ye [know] them."

A Celebrated Legal Case.

The celebrated case of the Delaware & H[ud]son Canal Company against the Pennsylv[ania] Coal Company was finally decided in the Co[urt] of Appeals, Albany, a few days ago. The [case] has been pending the last fifteen years. The [tes]timony was taken before a referee, and ext[ended] over fifteen thousand folios, filling eight or [nine] large printed volumes. The case was h[eard in] the City of New York before the Hon. [...] Hogeboom, sole referee, and the [most eminent] members of the bar participated in th[e argu]ment. The referee decided the [case in] favor of the plaintiff, the Canal Company, [award]ing one-fourth only of the amount c[laimed] and ordering that each party should pay [its own] costs (the total amounting to over $200,[000]). The amount of the recovery for coal [...] transported equalled about three-fourths [of a] million of dollars, but in addition to that it [fixed] a rate of additional or supplemental tolls for [the] coal thereafter to be transported over the [canal] by the defendant, under a perpetual contract [for] the use of one-half of its capacity. Both p[arties] appealed from the judgment of the referee to [the] Supreme Court, which tribunal affirmed the ju[dg]ment on both appeals.

COUNTERFEITING.

Hogan, the "Shover" of the $50 Counterfeit Treasury Notes in This City, Committed in Bail of $5,000 for Trial.

The Work of Counterfeiters During the Past Ten Years--Instances Where the Government Has Been Compelled to Withdraw Whole Issues of Currency from Circulation.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember mention of the arrest of one Michael Hogan, some days ago, on the charge of passing a $50 counterfeit Treasury note on Blue Island avenue. Hogan was tried before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, and committed in bail of $5,000. The following named persons have been victimized by Mr. Hogan: Charles Williams, Isaac Weiss, E. Greenwald, M. Ryan, E. Deitsche, R. Collins, J. McCohn, L. Brady, and M. Stanton.

This case naturally suggests the various counterfeits that have been passed off upon a confiding community since greenbacks were first issued, many of which are still in circulation. During the past 10 years the following have been issued and detected: 5 cent notes, 1; 10 cent notes, same issue, 1; 25 cent notes of the various issues, 40 or 50; 50 cent notes, over 40, many of them quite as well executed as the genuine; $1 greenbacks, 10 or 12; $2 greenbacks, 10 or 12; $2 National bank notes, 6 or 8; $5 greenbacks, 8 or 10; $5 National Bank notes, 4; $10 greenbacks, 8; $10 National Bank notes, at least 15 or 20; $20 greenbacks, 8; $50 greenbacks, 12; $100 greenbacks, 1; making a total of about 160 imitations, all more or less successful.

The most dangerous counterfeit ever made was that of the $1,000 7-30 notes issued under the act of March 3, 1865, of which fully one hundred were "shoved" before they could be detected. Treasury officials themselves were caught by it, but it was finally captured, as were the plates. The engraving was superbly executed by an Englishman named Everson, who was employed by the notorious Brockaway gang of New York. The counterfeiters escaped punishment through legal technicalities, and were released, merely to attempt and successfully accomplish a counterfeit of the $50 legal-tender old issue of greenbacks, which was so well executed that the Government was driven to the expedient of calling in the issue.

Another dangerous counterfeit was that of the 100 three-year interest notes, issued under the act of June 30, 1864. This was not issued till a year later than the genuine note, and was the work of the Hank Holmes gang, of New York. The plates were captured, but not until many of the spurious notes were in circulation. Some of the gang turned States evidence, and the balance went to the Penitentiary.

The Ben. Boyd gang was a successful organization, and is responsible for many good imitations, one of the best of which was of the $100 National Bank currency; also a $20 National Bank note, which is still in circulation, and which defies the skill of experts. One Ulrick, who engraved for this gang, produced a counterfeit $500 National Bank note, the plates of which were fortunately captured before they were finished. While this affair reflected credit on the engraver for his skill, it took him to the Penitentiary, where his skill was of less service to him than was agreeable.

The counterfeits of $10, $20, $50, and $100 National Bank notes were quite numerous, the back and face of each denomination being the same, with only the name of the bank and State from whence issued being changed. These the counterfeiters changed at their pleasure. As soon as a fraudulent note on one of the banks was detected, they would stop "shoving" that and insert the name of some other bank, which altered counterfeit they would run until detected, and again change. Quite a number of the plates have been captured, however, and there are not many of these spurious notes in circulation now.

Every one is familiar with the counterfeit of the fifty cent notes, with the vignette of Lincoln, which was produced so successfully that the Government was compelled to call in the issue, and substitue that with the vignette of Stanton, which contains the fibrous element difficult to imitate. This, however, has been counterfeited, and many spurious notes of the denomination are in circulation. It is probable that the issue will soon be called in, and a new one substituted.

Counterfeiters will have a hard time of it, however, for all the engraving is now done at the Treasury Department, and since this reform has occurred, but two counterfeits have been made. The paper currency has never been so free from spurious imitations since the second year of its adoption as it is at present.

INSURANCE.

No Apprehension of an Increase of Rates in Chicago at the Present Time or Near Future.

There has been considerable talk, lately, among the business men of Chicago, in reference to an advance in insurance rates, many believing, from Eastern telegraphic despatches to the newspapers here, that the companies intended to increase the rates materially. As was stated in THE TRIBUNE a day or two subsequent to the receipt of the news of the Boston fire, the rates in Chicago are now from 100 to 150 per cent higher than they were previous to our conflagration, and that much higher than the present rates in New York, Boston, and other seaboard cities. To increase the rates here is conceded by insurance agents to be impossible, and hence business men need not be alarmed. The insurance agents of this city, who have the general supervision of the business of the Northwest, have an association, and, it is said, have appointed a committee to attend the session of the National Board of Underwriters, in New York, where the propriety of an advance of rates will be discussed. It is believed that their action has reference only to Eastern cities and villages, where, it is said, the rates are much lower than they should be. If the rates East are increased as much as is proposed, they will not be more than equal to those now prevailing in this city. The Board of Underwriters of Chicago have not held a meeting with special reference to the matter, and have not sent delegates to New York to participate in the proceedings of the Convention. If a committee has left this city to attend the session of the National Board, they belong to the General Agents' Association, an organization which cannot make a general advance in insurance rates.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The agent in charge of the Employment Bureau, in the old Court House square, states that there is a great number of unemployed men in the city. Many applications are daily made for work, but there is absolutely no demand for labor of any kind in Chicago. Farmers want men to husk corn, and a large number of the unemployed can have an opportunity to chop cord wood in Indiana; but as transportation to the farms or to the woods is not furnished by the persons who want the corn husked or the wood chopped, men who would be willing to go are unable to do so, on account of the absence of funds to pay railroad fare. Very few of the applicants have any means, having spent what they earned during the summer. Unless these men are enabled to obtain work, they and their families will have great difficulty in procuring a livelihood this winter.

School Slates Under Ban.

A general war is being waged against the use of slates in the schools of Germany. There is scarcely any sound more offensive to the human ear than the grating of the pencil on the slate, and when this is multiplied by numbers in the school, the effect is said to be extremely injurious to the nerves of many children, and to leave evil influences for life. In addition to this, the use of slates is attended with many other disadvantages. Children acquire a heavy hand by their use, and accustom themselves to a vicious holding of the pen. Physicians say that the sight is injured by it. The slate is heavy and easily broken, and is a noisy implement in the school room, besides being quite inconvenient to carry with books. In short, the slate ought to be abolished entirely, is the verdict; but it is a necessary evil, without a substitute. Many ingenious minds have been seeking for years for a satisfactory remedy, and, at last, a practical teacher thinks he has found it.

A Mr. Wagner comes forth a sort of pasteboard that presents all the convenience of the slate, with the advantages of writing on paper. Pen and ink are used, as on ordinary paper, but the writing can easily be effaced, and the same board or card be used an indefinite number of times. The Saxon Board of Instruction have granted Mr. Wagner a patent for his invention, and he details the following as the advantages: It is more easy to write on these cards than on paper, and a great economy of paper is thereby effected in favor of the poor children of the People's Schools. It is easy with them to acquire an excellent hand in writing. As proof of their durability, a school of one hundred and sixty children spoiled only four in ten weeks. Practice and experience prove that it is more easy to learn to write well with them than with paper. They are light and elastic, and not the least noise needs be made in handling them. They seem, in short, to be a great step in advance of the many patent slates on which pencils are used, and will, doubtless in many respects, prove a blessing to multitudes of school children, store-keepers, accountants, and others who need to use quantities of paper for temporary purposes.—*Ladies' Repository.*

THE Y. M. C. A.

It Still Exists, Though Not Vigorously.

Farwell Hall Not to Be Rebuilt for Some Time--Present Quarters of the Association.

The question is being asked continually, and by persons of all classes and conditions, "What has become of the Young Men's Christian Association?" It appears that the vigorous efforts of the Association to avoid fire in the next world were fruitless to cope with the impartial element in this. Twice have the unwelcome flames persecuted them, and on the last occasion routed them so thoroughly that they have scarcely begun to think of reorganizing. The Association, however, exists, if not vigorously, and lives in hopes of once more rising to the prominence it formerly enjoyed in Chicago, when the gas-light in Farwell Hall was controlled from below, and extinguished upon the flippant imitators of the Sweet Singer of Israel, when their saltatory inclinations took form at the close of a fair.

At the present time the Association is not financially vigorous, and therefore not ready to build upon its immense lot which partially fronts on Madison street. At present the cost of rebuilding would be too heavy, because materials and labor are costly, more so than they will be next year, it is supposed. Meantime it is living in lodgings on Randolph street, having engaged an unfurnished suite of rooms, in Rice & Jackson's building, which have been comfortably fitted up for the purpose required by them. One room contains copies of the two papers issued by the Association, the *Heavenly Tidings* and *Everybody's Paper*. The next room is the business room, presided over by a comely young lady whose patience must be sorely taxed by the gentleman whose doom it appears to be to forever shake down the stove and remove the ashes with as much noise as possible. She is fully conversant with the plans of the Association, and looks forward to the millennial days when Farwell Hall shall be rebuilt, and more spacious and imposing quarters occupied by the Association.

Adjoining this office is an ante-room, wherein, enthroned, is the Librarian, also a young lady, who is enthusiastic. The library and reading-room can be entered from the ante-room. In the latter apartment are the files of all the leading papers, with a fair selection of periodicals, and the nucleus of a new library, consisting of 2,406 volumes, all collected since the fire. This library and reading-room is free to all, and many persons avail themselves of its privileges. Since the Sunday ordinance has been enforced, the officers have thrown the reading-room open on that day. The Librarian remarked that the Sunday attendants are a very superior class of young men.

The reporter thought it somewhat singular that the gentlemen whose occupation vanished when the saloons were closed should be a superior class of young men.

The Librarian did not think that these young men were any such persons. She could tell at a glance that they were not given to potations.

The reporter, anxious to obtain information that would guide him in the selection of temperate youths as companions, eagerly inquired by what token she judged of their abstinence.

The Librarian said she judged from their noses. Drinkers always had noses that blossomed like the scalded lobster, but the facial prominences of the Sunday attendants were of the most delicate tints, ranging from pearly whiteness to the faintest pink.

Gentlemen whose noses are a degree deeper in shade than the roseate hues of dawn had better keep away from the Librarian in the future.

Gospel meetings are held by the Association on Sunday evenings; young people's meetings on Saturday evenings; strangers' meetings on Monday evenings; Sunday School teachers' meetings at the First Congregational Church on Saturday at noon. It was the intention of the Association to hold these latter assemblies at their rooms, but the apartments were too limited to accommodate the members, and the church was resorted to.

Since the fire, the work has been carried on by private donations; but to carry it on for the coming year, with rent of rooms, salaries, etc., $10,000 will be needed. As soon as possible, rooms will be rented in a central part of the city, and occupied until the new building shall have been erected.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Hon. Joseph H. Culver, of Pontiac, is at the Briggs.

Among the recent arrivals in the city are "Tom and Jerry."

Dr. H. O. Bayne, U. S. A., was quartered at the Sherman yesterday.

The Tremont House yesterday entertained the Hon. W. H. Bradford, of Providence, R. I.

The Hon. John A. Burbank, Governor of Dakota, is a guest at the Tremont House.

Owing to the illness of Professor Swing, he will not meet his English Literature class this evening, nor preach Sunday.

G. Shampbert, of Titusville, Pa., a heavy oil-dealer of that city, is now a boarder at the Tremont.

Is it because they are ashamed of their gas, that the city authorities do not clean the glass in the street lamps oftener?

Mrs. L. B. Chandler will give one more lecture to the South Side ladies at No. 945 Michigan avenue at 2:30 p. m. Everybody and her friend are invited.

Two of the three new steam fire engines recently ordered from the East will arrive here shortly. They were shipped from the manufactory on Tuesday.

The Dry Goods Base Ball Company will not play the Shoemakers at 3 o'clock this afternoon. As the paper began to look unfamiliar without a base ball notice we put this in.

Miss Matilda Fletcher, until recently an agitator of the Grant movement, was at the Sherman yesterday *en route* for Washington.

The following are at the Briggs: J. M. Barnes, Crawfordsville, Ind.; J. W. Bowen, Amsterdam, N. Y.; G. W. Currie, Boston; E. A. Martin, Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Thomas A. Orr, Ind.

Mr. Samuel Gulick, a well-known scenic artist, died at Memphis, Tenn., on the 15th inst. Mr. G. was for a short time connected with Wood's Museum, in this city, during the early days of that institution.

The meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday afternoon, was devoted to auditing a large number of Police Department bills, and receiving the resignation of Charles Alby, pipeman of Engine Company No. 9.

The following persons are at Anderson's European Hotel: Peter Rae, New York; L. F. Haskins, Peoria; G. H. Burrows, Cincinnati; W. K. Sexten, Hartford, Conn.; J. Jenkins, Milwaukee; H. Whitman, Utica, N. Y.

Wm. O. Isinburg, Bloomington; J. F. Faherty; R. S. Gould, of New York; J. F. Seely, Boston; E. Dore, Savannah, Ga.; I. L. Cochrane, Marquette, were registered at Burke's Hotel yesterday.

The fire-hose manufacturers of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City, and other Eastern cities, are to be invited to send in bids for supplying the Fire Department of this city. The Police and Fire Commissioners so decided yesterday.

Mrs. Baker, of Michigan, who about six weeks since boarded for a few days at the Woman's Home, No. 191 West Jackson street, and who was compelled by circumstances to leave her trunk there for safe-keeping when she took her departure, reports that it was broken open and rifled of several valuable articles during her absence. No arrests have yet been made.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont yesterday were: F. H. Giggs, Davenport; W. D. Dicky, New Orleans; C. H. Fife, Mississippi; W. F. Griffith, Philadelphia; J. H. Wickgar, Salt Lake City; Geo. W. Bryan, Cadiz, Ohio; John H. Ross, New Haven, Conn.

The Gardner House register yesterday contained the following names: W. A. Wells and Henry A. Wilson, New York; Dr. J. B. Gilman, Topeka; Wm. H. Sherman, Boston; A. A. Moors and John A. Bartlett, Lynn; E. R. Sybley and G. T. Weeks, St. Louis.

An aged lady named Mrs. Heiger, residing at No. 731 Larrabee street, was knocked down by an express wagon, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while crossing Wells street bridge. She was not seriously injured, though she had to be assisted to her home.

Joseph Franklin, of No. 189 Main street, was attacked by three men, at the corner of Archer avenue and McGlashen street, between 7 and 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and robbed of $17. He feels the indignities which he suffered at their hands a great deal more than he does the loss of his money.

General Cain and family, of Pennsylvania; G. W. Homan, Omaha; H. McCoy, Baltimore; E. P. Wright, Cleveland; J. R. Findley and J. M. Shelby, New York; C. Babson, Boston; T. P. Stevenson, Pittsburgh; W. C. Smith, Napa, Cal.; T. S. Goodrich, were at the Sherman House, yesterday.

Owing to the carelessness of the driver of omnibus No. 110, of the Madison-street line, one of the wheels of the vehicle passed over the forefoot of an express-horse standing in front of the Madison-street station, yesterday afternoon. It is the property of Melick Burke, of No. 92 West Madison street. The careless driver escaped arrest.

At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a policeman observed smoke issuing from the windows of room No. 7 Central Union Block, and hastened to inform the Fire Insurance Patrol of the fact. An examination, which included the ripping up of the office floor, satisfied the patrolmen that the smoke came from the flue of the State Savings Institution, and obtained access to the room through an uncovered stove-pipe hole.

There is considerable indignation in respectable dramatic circles about an advertisement announcing a masquerade ball to be given under auspices of the profession at the Academy of Music on Thanksgiving night. The decent actors and actresses utterly repudiate having any connection with the affair, and pronounce it an unmitigated and indecent fraud.

J. J. Robertson, the young man who was arrested on Wednesday on suspicion of having stolen $100 and a watch from Mr. Pease, a guest at the Briggs House, was arraigned before Justice Banyon Yesterday, and remanded for further examination in bail of $700. He stoutly asserted his innocence of the alleged crime, and claimed that the money ($100) which was found upon him was his own, he having brought it with him from Salt Lake City.

Oysters and recitations to-night at the First Congregational Church corner of Washington and Ann streets, the oysters furnished by the ladies of the congregation and the recitations by Grace Greenwood. They—the oysters not the recitations—will be served on the whole shell, on the half shell, without any shells, raw, naked, fried, stewed, boiled, roasted, fricasseed, toasted, *a la Moselle*, and in the usual style. All these oysters besides the poetry for fifty cents. Go.

A Thanksgiving dinner will be given at the Cook County Hospital and at the Insane Asylum and Poor House. Delicacies of all kinds are solicited. Contributions for the hospital should be left at the institution, corner of Arnold and Eighteenth streets, and for the Poor House at Dr. Bluthardt's, No. 247 Madison street. Doctor Ben Miller and Mr. Finnigan, of Cincinnati, will make nice little addresses at the Insane Asylum.

The Chicago Athletic Club enjoyed a jumping match yesterday, the jumpers being Mr. William Bomer, the happy holder of the Club medal, and Mr. J. J. Flanders, who had a hankering after the trophy. They took six jumps apiece,—twice six are twelve,—twelve jumps for the two. Bomer made 18 feet 3½ inches, and his opponent 18 feet ½ inch. Had he jumped a few feet farther, he would have won. The Club report the contest as "very exciting," probably like the Chicago fire. This is the last of the games for the season. Good-bye, games.

Last Tuesday evening was the occasion of a very pleasant event at the shops of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, near the foot of Fourteenth street. The event referred to was the presentation of $800 in United States 5-20 bonds, and an elegantly-chased and engraved silver tobacco-box, to Mr. George Holton, late Master Mechanic of the Company at these shops. The presentation was made by Mr. S. J. Hayes, Superintendent of Machinery, on behalf of the employes, in a neat manner, which was feelingly responded to by Mr. Holton. Mr. E. T. Jeffery, Assistant Superintendent of Machinery, then made a few very appropriate remarks. Mr. Holton has been Master Mechanic at these shops for the past eight years, and, in leaving, carries with him the respect and esteem of all. Quite a number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence, and added not a little to this thoroughly enjoyable affair.

Mr. Wilcox, of the firm of Burling, Adler & Co., architects, is now engaged in preparing plans for a magnificent restaurant to be erected on the L-shaped lot adjoining Burke's Hotel on the east, fifty feet front on Madison street, and twenty-five feet front on South Clark street. The projectors, Messrs. Brown Bros., intend that the establishment shall be equal, in every particular, to the famous Delmonico restaurant, New York, and supply a want which has been long felt by certain classes of wealthy people in this city. The erection of the building will be commenced immediately. It is to have entrances on Madison and Clark streets, and fronts of Buena Vista stone. The floors and staircases are to be of marble, and the other appointments of the establishment will be constructed on a similarly magnificent scale.

The Mayor, yesterday, called the attention of the Superintendent of Police to the amendment to the Hay ordinance, passed by the Common Council October 22, 1872. It requires all persons offering hay for sale by the load to have it weighed by the City Weigher at the city scales at the hay market. A great many of the dealers neglect to have it so weighed, and sell hay on certificates of unauthorized weighers, or by the bulk and guess, defrauding the purchasers in quantity. The City Weigher, Mr. Powell, has asked his Honor for police assistance to compel dealers to have their hay weighed on the city scales. Accordingly the Mayor requested Superintendent Washburn to issue orders to the police force to notify the drivers of heavy wagons coming into the city that they must have their hay weighed by the proper person, and to arrest them if they do not comply with the provisions of the Hay ordinance.

Mr. Mauritz Langeloth, city editor of the *Frei Presse*,—he whose inky locks once floated from the reporters' table to the gas lights in the Council Chamber, and acted as a conductor for a bright column of fire,—met with another serious accident on Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock. While walking home on Jefferson street, in the vicinity of Washington, he was suddenly set upon by two men, one of whom felled him to the sidewalk with a slung-shot, inflicting a painful wound in his head. Robbery does not appear to have been the object of the attack, as Mr. Langeloth's valuables, consisting of a brief lead pencil and a knife dismantled of three blades and the ivory which formerly adorned the handle, were left untouched. It is an unsafe thing to be a reporter on the German press of Chicago. An evil shadow attend all who occupy the position. Two of them were burned out four times in the course of six months, and the rest have been the victims of midnight attacks at one time or another.

Yeast Cans Full of Diamonds.

From the San Diego World, Nov. 1.

The diamond excitement is brought home to us here in San Diego. Yesterday a Mexican put in an appearance here who had just come in from the Arizona diamond fields. He turned up at the Horton House. He carried several old yeast cans, one of which was filled with diamonds, or what, from their appearance, would be taken for such; another was full of moss agates, and still another contained what looked like rubies.

The Mexican could talk no English, and wandered about hunting for some one to play interpreter for him. He finally interviewed Mr. Horton, and proposed to sell him his collection. That gentleman had no desire to "buy a pig in a poke," and, not being a lapidary, he declined the speculation. This peddler of precious stones stated that he came originally from Altar, in Sonora. He heard there of a great diamond exitement on Little Colorado River, and started off to fill his pouch with the glittering baubles. He says he found his jewels somewhere on the Little Cottonwood River, on the line which runs between Arizona and New Mexico. More definite information we could not get from him.

The diamonds are very brilliant crystals, and, to the eye of any but a lapidary, would seem to be genuine "original Jacobs" of the jewel family. They vary in size from small spheres of the dimension of half a dozen pin-heads to glittering gauds of the diameter of a pea. The moss agates and rubies looked *bona fide*, but whether they were worthless or priceless, we cannot pretend to say.

The Mexican left for Los Angeles yesterday afternoon.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Money stringent at 7 gold to 1-16 and interest. The Treasury called for 10 per cent of the deposits placed with the National Banks in October.

Sterling firm at 108¼@108⅝ for 60 day and 110 for sight.

Gold stronger, opening at 113; after the Government sale advanced to and closed at 113⅛@113¼. Loans 3 to 5 for carrying. Clearings about $50,000,000. The Government disbursed $421,000. The Assistant Treasurer awarded $1,000,000 at 113.12@113.29.

Government bonds steady.

Southern securities quiet and steady.

Stocks were generally strong throughout the day, with Northwestern common absorbing the attention of the street. The stock opened at 95, declined to 90¾, sold up to par, and closed 98⅞. It is entirely in the hands of a clique. It loaned early in the day at ¼ for use, subsequently loaning flat. Pacific Mail and Erie were next in point of interest; ¼ was bid for the latter for use for 10 days. The market at the close showed a slight reaction from the highest point of the day. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, to-day, gave notice to the Stock Exchange of an issue of about 16,000 shares of common stock to pay for new roads.

Sterling, 108¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	112⅛	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	112⅛	New 5s	109⅞
Coupons, '65	112⅜	10-40s	108⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	115	Currency 6s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	75½	North Carolinas, old	35
Tennessees, new	75	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	103	St. Paul pfd	74¼
W. U. Tel	76¾	Wabash	69⅜
Quicksilver	45⅝	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	91½	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	86¼	Terre [...]	15
American Express	70	Terre [...]	35
United States Ex	77½	Chic[...]	108¼
Pacific Mail	88⅝	C. & [...]	112
New York Central	93⅝	O. & [...]	45⅜
Erie	55⅝	C., [...]	88
Erie pfd	72	C., [...]	131
Harlem	114½	La[...]	89⅜
Harlem pfd	125	In[...]tral	31⅞
Michigan Central	114	Ill[...]	122
Pittsburgh	87	U[...] stocks	34⅛
Northwestern	98⅝	U[...]	85⅜
N. W. pfd	86⅜	U[...] bonds	100
Rock Island	108⅞	[...] W	96⅜
N. J. Cen	101½	[...]ic	7
St. Paul	51⅝		

Foreign [Market]s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—11 [...] flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—winter, 11s 4d@11s 8d [...] 11s 2d@11s 10d; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club [...] 3d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—1[...] market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—1[...] Breadstuffs firmer. Flour, 30s. Wheat—win[ter ...]@11s 10d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, sev[...] 6d@12s 8d; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 28s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21—[...] Market unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 21—5 p[...] money, 92½; account, 92⅞; five-twenties of 1[...] five-twenties of 1867, 93½; ten-forties, 87⅛; [...] 38⅝; Erie, 41¼.

Bullion in the Ban[k of Eng]land, $1,184,000. The approaching bank state[ment, wh]ich, it is believed, will be favorable, causes th[e ...]ed firmness in American securities.

Tallow, 4s@6d.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Re[ntes, 53] francs, 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2[1 ...] strong; middling uplands, 9⅝d; Orleans[...] sales 18,000 bales speculative, and export, 4,0[00].

Breadstuffs firm[...] California white wheat, average quality, 12s 6d@1[...], 13s 4d; red Western spring, 11s 4d@11s [...]ur, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d.

Pork, 57s; beef, [...]d, 39s; cheese, 65s; bacon unchanged.

Buffal[o Live] Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y. [...]—CATTLE—The receipts to-day, on account [of the deten]tion of stock trains on the Lake Shore & M[ichigan S]outhern Railway, were only 68 head, making [...] for the week thus far, 6,443, or 379 cars again[st the] same time last week. The market was mo[re active th]an yesterday at ¼c off. The scarcity of car[s for shi]pping purposes retards trade. As the weather [has] settled, it is hoped the trains will be on time [...]w. To-day every available car in the yards w[as used fo]r shipping. The run of cattle the last 24 hou[rs was of] medium quality, and but few droves prim[e ... were] disposed of. Sales: 537 Indiana steer[s ...] to 1,401 lbs, at $5.15@6.87½; 16 Indiana c[ows and he]ifers, av 1,085 lbs, at $4.50; 328 Illinois steer[s ...] to 1,414 lbs, at $5.75@6.87½; 30 Illinois stock[ers ...]0 lbs, at $5.00; 65 Ohio steers, av 1,099 to 1,32[...] $6.12½@6.50.

SHEEP AN[D LAMBS]—Receipts to-day, 2,000, making the total f[or the wee]k thus far, 7,400, against 14,000 the same t[ime last] week. Market lively; ¼@⅜c advance on C[anada sto]ck over last week's closing prices. Western s[heep ...]@6.75. Sales of 168 Canada sheep and lamb[s ...] at $5.40; 107 Canada lambs, av 80 to 93 lbs, at $7.0[0@]7.25; 511 Canada sheep, av 120 to 140 lbs, at $5.50@6.00; 393 Michigan sheep, av 94 to 100 lbs, at $6.12½@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total for the week thus far 16,200, against 29,400 the same time last week. Market dull at yesterday's prices. There was difficulty in shipping, with a large accumulation of medium sized hogs, which are unsalable. This causes buyers to hang off, and sales are confined principally to local packers. Light hogs, not exceeding 200 lbs, suitable for New York trade, and heavy stock, 300 lbs and upwards, for the Boston market, are in good request at prices ranging from $4.25 to $4.40. Medium sized hogs are a drug on the market. Sales of $5,000 Ohio and Michigan hogs, 200 to 280 lbs, at $4.25@4.40, choice lots are a shade higher; 1 lot Canada sold at $4.15; 140 select Ohio hogs, 191 lbs, at $4.40; 25 Ohio do, 206 lbs, at $4.35.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—CATTLE—There were 1,900 cattle to-day; 64 cars at Hundredth street, 32 at Communipaw, and 12 at Weehawken. The stock was generally late and of poor quality, and the market unsatisfactory, though no lower. Prime stock are fully as high as on Monday, a few head of 12 cwt net extra fine selling at 14½c; fat steers generally, 13½@14c; medium, 12½c; and Texans, 9½@10c. Sales: 2 cars extra Illinois corn-fed, 8½ cwt, 11¾c; 86 lbs ₩ cwt, with 16 cars ordinary 8½ cwt, 9¼c; 55 lbs ₩ cwt, and 5 cars mountain Virginia common 6 cwt, at 11c. The supply thus far this week is 8,200, against 6,400 last week. There will be quite a run to-morrow.

SHEEP—Received to-day, 3,300, and 21,700 since Saturday against 18,700 last week. The market is uniform, with many thin lots at 5⅛@5¼c; fair to good, 6@6½c; and some extras rising 100 lbs at 7c. Lambs go at 6½@8c, a few choice selling up to 9c. Two cars, av 78 lbs, Ohio sheep went at 5¾c, with a car of thin, av 64 lbs, Canada lambs at 6¾c.

HOGS—Received to-day, 4,900. Market better than yesterday, with 11,000 received. The arrivals thus far this week are 38,500 against 41,300 last week. Dressed declined ⅛@¼c after Monday's sales, but recovered the same to-day, selling at 5⅜@7c; a few pigs at 7½c, with live at 4⅜@5c. Sales: 6 cars, av 220 lbs, Ohio at $4.81¼; 1 car, av 255 lbs, at $4.90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Business is better, and quite satisfactory for the season. The agents are distributing fair lines of flannels and woollens, and the jobbers are doing a moderately good trade in miscellaneous goods. Woollens are firm at the advance, and the market for cotton goods continues very strong. Paper cambrics has been advanced to 10½c, and are in active request, with a light supply. Foreign goods are more lively for plain dress fabrics.

Horsewell, Kingsley & Co., woollen jobbers, of Boston, are reported to have suspended.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—COTTON—In moderate demand, and higher; middling upland, 19⅝c; middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour opened firm and fairly active; closed quiet, buyers generally refusing to pay the advance asked; receipts, 21,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.35; common to good extra, $6.85@7.00; good to choice do, $7.05@7.75; white wheat extra, $7.80@8.65; St. Louis, $7.05@11.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer, with fair demand; receipts, 243,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.34; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.48@1.52; very choice Northwestern do, $1.54; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.58; winter red Western, $1.61; amber Western, $1.70@1.72. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn firmer and fairly active; receipts, 202,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½@64c; sail do, 64½@65c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 65½c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 86,000 bu; old Western mixed, 49@51c; new, 48@49c; white, 51@54c; black, 47@48c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 32c.

HAY AND HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 9⅛@10½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 80@87c. Rice from 7⅛@8⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14⅛c; refined, 27¾@27⅞c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess $15.40@16.00; Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 13½@14½c; shoulders, 6c; middles, firm; long clear 8c. Lard more active and firmer, steam, 8⅛@8⅝c; kettle, 8⅞c.

BUTTER—More active and steady; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Dull at 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—95@95½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat strong and higher; sales of 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.35; 3,000 bu do at $1.36; 4,000 No. 2 Chicago at $1.32@1.34; 3,000 bu white Toledo at $1.65. Corn dull and stronger; car lots No. 2 mixed Western at 49c; 2,500 bu mixed Toledo, at 58c. Other grains firm, but no sales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for good grades; strong and weak for low grades; superfine, $3.75@4.50; extra, 5.75@6.25. Wheat firm for fair to prime; Western red, $1.65@1.70; amber, $1.82@1.83. Rye unchanged. Corn firm; yellow, 65c; mixed Western, 61½@65c. Oats firm; white, 45@47c; mixed black, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19¼@19½c; refined, 28¾c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; mixed, 63c; yellow, 64c; white, 64c. Oats quiet at 43@44c.

HAY—Easier; prime, $25.00; choice, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull and lower; 5⅞@11¼@11¾c. Lard—Keg, 10c.

GROCERIES—Molasses advanced; common, 55@58c; good, 61@63c; prime, 64@67c; choice, 67@68c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Firm. Sales 6,500 bales. Good ordinary, at 17½c; low middlings, 18⅝@18⅞c; middlings, 19⅝c; middling Orleans, 19⅞c. Receipts, 11,144 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 1,416 bales; Continent, 1,750 bales. Stock, 134,492 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm; mixed Western, 42c; white, 44c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Western butter—Receipts light; choice rolls, 27c.

WHISKEY—Scarce and firm at 95½@96c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25; No. 2, $1.14. Corn firm; No. 2, 37½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 58c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 71½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c; to Oswego, 18c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 74,000 bu; barley, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat opened firm and closed dull; amber Michigan, $1.45½; No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2 do, $1.45½@1.46½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 39½c; new, 37c; low mixed new, 36½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 6@7½c; Oswego, 12½@13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn 48,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 1 red, $1.58; No. 2 held at $1.45. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats in fair demand and higher; new No. 1, 35c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In good demand and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher, at $7.15@7.30. Wheat steady; red, $1.48@1.55. Corn firm; old, 40@42c; new, 37@38c. Rye quiet at 68@70c. Oats steady at 27@33c.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.50 for spot; $12.50 bid seller December. Lard quiet; kettle at 7⅝c; sales steam at 7 9-16c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 7c, with sales. Bacon quiet; held firm; old shoulders, 5⅞c; new clear rib, 10c; clear, 10½c. Green meats steady; shoulders, 3½c; sides, 5¼@5½c. Hams 8½@9c, according to weight.

HOGS—Steady, at $4.00@4.05.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 3 red fall, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.83. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 31½c, on east track. Oats dull; No. 2, 24½c, in elevator. Barley dull; only sample lots sold. Rye—Nothing done.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Bulk meats easier, with good demand for packed lots; shoulders, 4⅜@4½c; clear rib sides, 6⅜@7c; clear sides, 7@7⅛c. Bacon dull; small sales; clear sides, 10@10½c. Green hams firm at 7½c, from block seller December. Lard nominal at 7⅛c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.60@3.80; receipts, 5,475.

CATTLE—Steady at $3.00@6.00 for fair to extra.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 59@60c. Barley unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—COTTON—Active and higher; middling, 19c; low middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—An advance is asked, but none established, $6.50@9.50. Cornmeal dull and drooping, $2.75. Corn in fair demand, and higher, 56@58c. Oats—None here.

HAY—Mixed dull and unsettled, $20.00@24.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats dull and drooping, unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.70@1.77; No. 1, $1.63½; amber, $1.50. Corn steady at 45½c. Oats, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—TOBACCO—Active and firm; sales 37 hhds.

FLOUR—In good demand; extra family, $6.25; No. 1 do, $7.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.50. Bulk meats in fair demand. Shoulders, 4c. Clear rib, 6⅜c. Clear sides, 7c; loose, in round lots, ½c more, packed. Bacon shoulders, 16½@16½c. Clear rib, 10½c, packed. Lard, tierce, 8c.

HOGS—Quiet, at $3.75@4.00; receipts, 3,197 head.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—PASSED UP—Props Nassau, City of Toledo, Arctic, Montana, Comet; bark Jessie Hoyt; schrs Crosthwaite, James Garret, Fleet Wing No. 2, John Grass.

PASSED DOWN—Schrs Gardiner, Grace Greenwood, Hammond, Citizen.

WIND—Southwest; cold.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Vanderbilt, Lawrence, Champlain, Thomas Scott, Idaho, Sheldon, Evergreen City; barges Torrent, Raleigh, Oneida; barks Erastus Corning, Sardinia; schrs Donaldson, City of Green Bay, Thomas Mott, Russian, Swallow, Annie Vought, Kate Richmond, Amsden, Preston.

PASSED UP—Props City of Concord, Milwaukee; schr American Union.

FALSE REPORTS.—The Detroit papers and the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago, report the props Vanderbilt, Scott, and Jay Gould, and the schrs Brightie and S. P. Ely as having passed Detroit on Tuesday. This is false. The Vanderbilt and Scott passed down on Thursday afternoon, and the Brightie and Ely had not passed up to dark Thursday night.

WIND—Southwest, cold.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 21.—The navigation of the Illinois River closed earlier this year than in many years before, excepting the year 1865, when snow fell on the 15th of November, and on the 22d the river was covered with six inches of ice.

Seven canalboats, loaded with potatoes and bound for St. Louis, are frozen fast in the river at various points below Peoria, and eighteen to twenty downward bound boats are frozen fast in the canal.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Udolpho Wolfe's

CELEBRATED

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.

A MEDICAL DIET DRINK,

Of Eminently Salutary Qualities,

MANUFACTURED AT

SCHIEDAM, IN HOLLAND.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable.

It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice. It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts; is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimatized persons are peculiarly liable, the

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps

Will be found absolutely infallible, while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottles and cork, and a fac simile of his signature on the label.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

For sale by
FULLER & FULLER,
LORD SMITH & CO.,
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

MACHINERY.

HARRIS'

PATENT ROTARY

STEAM ENGINE

ALSO,

HARRIS'

Wrought-Iron, Sectional, Non-Explosive

STEAM BOILER.

The great want of the age at last supplied by something entirely new. STEAM POWER BROUGHT WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. A wonder and astonishment to the mechanical world, which is challenged to produce their equals for

Simplicity,
Durability,
Safety,
Cheapness,
Adaptability,
Economy.

A limited number of State Rights for sale, furnishing unequalled opportunities for capitalists in Chicago.

Both Engine and Boiler may be seen in actual operation for a short time at 86½ Market-st., (Central Block).

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

An adjourned mass meeting of the Masonic fraternity of this city will be held at the West Side Temple on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the committee appointed to raise funds for the brethren rendered needy by the late fire in Boston.

DEWITT C. GREGIER, Chairman.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

HEREAFTER, the Business Office and Editorial Rooms of

THE TRIBUNE

WILL BE IN THE

NEW TRIBUNE BUILDING,

CORNER

Dearborn and Madison-sts.

DRY GOODS.

Winter Trade

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.

Our buyers for the SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS have purchased at auction and of the manufacturers, liberally, at the present low prices, and we are well prepared to fill orders and to supply the trade.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Nonpareil, Bonita, Bay State, Narragansett, Imperial, Excelsior, and Misses' Shawls. Several brands of Felt Skirts, 20 cases Balmoral, lower than ever known.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

20 cases Gold Mixed, Black Mixed, Green and Striped Repellants.

Pekin Jeans, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, popular makes of Scarlet and Blue Twilled Flannels, Assabet, Rob Roys, Hosiery, Cardigans, Nubias, Scarfs, Woollen Yarns.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

20 cases Imperial Repps, new designs.

Domestics---Full lines of Amoskeag Goods at Agents' prices. Ellerton, Amoskeag and Hamilton Cotton Flannels.

75 cases choice Prints, Warehouse, cor. Madison and Franklin-sts.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

DETROIT HARMONIE

Grand Gift Concert.

DETROIT, November 20, 1872.

The managers of the Detroit Harmonie Gift Concert beg leave to announce to the public that the Financial and Executive Committees have decided to postpone the Concert and Grand Distribution of Prizes to

Monday, December 30, 1872.

The enterprise has been so vastly extended, and the time for the transaction of business so limited that it has been found impossible to obtain full reports from all the agents, or to wind up the affairs of the concern so that the drawing could take place in a satisfactory manner on the day appointed. The managers take great pleasure, however, in assuring the public that the enterprise promises to be an unprecedented success.

For the security of the ticketholders more than the proportionate amount of each prize, viz.: over 50 per cent of the total amount of receipts for tickets sold, is at all times deposited with the Treasurer of the concern, in the German American Bank of Detroit, so that in all events there is perfect security for all concerned.

In order to afford actual ticketholders all the chances they are entitled to, it has been decided by the Executive Committee, that no tickets will be reserved for the Detroit Harmonie Society, and the same will therefore not participate in the Distribution of Prizes; all tickets remaining unsold on the day of the drawing will be destroyed, and corresponding numbers will not be placed in the wheel.

As the time of sale is extremely limited, and this final announcement positive,

All Application for Tickets Should be Made at Once,

So as to afford the managers ample time in winding up before the drawing.

SCHMEMANN & LENGSFELD,
GENERAL AGENTS,
95 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE:

WM. DOELTZ..........President.
E. ROTHSCHILD..........Vice President.
E. KANTER..........Treasurer.
C. BUSCH..........Secretary.
FRED. L. SEITZ, TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT,
JULIUS STOLL, C. SCHULENBURG,
L. BAKER.

Tickets for sale at Robert Thiem & Co.'s boot and shoe store, 74 East Madison-st., near McVicker's Theatre.

WM. GRATZ,
General Agent Illinois.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 68 Madison-st, and 51 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 162 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

HOSIERY,

Of all weights, adapted to the season, in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.

Handling quantities of these extra fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.

318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING

AND

FURNITURE

MADE TO ORDER.

F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission the Weed Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, jewelers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig-iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 70 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¾ cents per bushel, or $1.56¾ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 60 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or
ADOLPHUS MEIER
St. Louis.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO ARCHITECTS.

Designs for the Construction of a public building on the square bounded by Randolph, Clark, Washington, and LaSalle-sts., in the City of Chicago, to be used jointly by the County and City for a Court House and City Hall, will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works, in said city, until March 15, A. D. 1873.

In order to secure suitable designs, the County of Cook and the City of Chicago offer jointly the following premiums:

For the best design..........$5,000
For the second best design..........2,000
For the third best design..........1,000

The Building Committees of the County Commissioners of Cook County, and of the Common Council of the City of Chicago, and the Board of Public Works are to be the judges of the merits of the plans submitted.

A general description of the building and a schedule of the number and size of the various rooms required, have been prepared and may be had on application to the Board of Public Works of said city.

Designs must be sealed and indorsed "Designs for the Court House and City Hall, Chicago," and addressed to "The Building Committees of the County of Cook, and of the City of Chicago."

BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the County Commissioners of Cook County,
BUILDING COMMITTEE
of the Common Council of the City of Chicago,
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
of the City of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1872.

IRELAND.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

IRISH ADVERTISEMENT FOR NEXT-OF-KIN.

In the Goods of ELLEN O'NEILL, late of Cortenborg Convent, Belgium, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland, spinster, deceased, who died 7th August, 1871, and of whose Estate Intestacy Letters of Administration were granted by the Irish Court of Probate on the 15th day of October, 1872.

Information is wanted of Mr. HENRY O'NEILL (son of the late Mr. John O'Neill, formerly of Carrick-on-Suir, County Tipperary, Ireland, merchant, deceased), who went to America many years ago, and was last heard of from Chicago, Illinois, U. S., about twenty years ago.

In the event of no information of the existence of said HENRY O'NEILL, or of his legal issue, in case of his death, being received within three months from date hereof, Mrs. Frances Morris, the Administratrix, will thereupon pay his share of said Intestate's Estate in distribution to and among the Reverend Francis O'Neill, R.C.C., Mary Dunford (otherwise O'Neill), and Frances Morris (otherwise O'Neill), the known next-of-kin.

Proof of identity to be furnished to, and all other information to be had from, PIERSE KELLY, Solicitor for said Mrs. Frances Morris, 2 Little George's-st., Waterford, Ireland; or CHARLES EDWARD TOWNE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 16 Congress-st., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Stoll & Barnes has been dissolved by mutual consent. Frank J. Barnes is alone authorized to settle and liquidate the business of the firm.

LYMAN A. STOLL,
FRANK J. BARNES.

NOTICE.

The wholesale chair business heretofore carried on at 211 and 213 East Monroe-st. will be continued by the undersigned.

FRANK J. BARNES & CO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From Boston.	
Algeria	Dec. 4	Batavia	Nov. 30
Java	Dec. 11	Hecla	Dec. 7
Calabria	Dec. 18	Samaria	Dec. 14

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

116 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

In the local money market the stringency continues unabated; the banks have but little spare funds, and are refusing first-class paper every day. There is a great deal of commercial and real estate paper in the open market at rates ranging from 1 to 2 per cent per month. On first-class collaterals money is to be had in some cases at 10 per cent, but in most instances 12 to 15 is the rate paid.

The tightness of the money market for the negotiation of commercial paper is by no means exceptional in the case of Chicago. In New York, the *Journal of Commerce* has for some time quoted money for strictly prime commercial paper at 12 per cent per annum, and the New York *Tribune* of the 19th says the banks "have been crowded with applications for discounts, which they have filled as far as possible. In the outside market the best grades of paper move at upward of 1 per cent a month."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 19th says the banks of that city are "pretty well drained of their cash means," that "call loans range at from 6 to 7½ per cent, and good commercial paper at all points from 7 to 10 per cent. Not well approved paper is quoted at from 1 to 2 per cent a month." These are, proportionately to capital, much higher rates for money in New York and Philadelphia than they are for Chicago, and it appears that the stringency is really greater there than here.

From day to day, for some weeks past, the New York despatches have referred to considerable amounts of currency coming West. This must be an error, or at least a partial misstatement. No currency has come as far West as Chicago for several weeks. On the contrary, the price of New York exchange here and in other Western cities shows that currency must be flowing from here Eastward, if it is moving either way between the East and West.

New York exchange continues scarce and firm at 75c per $1,000 premium, the prospect also being that the amount of bills on the market will be further diminished by the close of lake navigation.

Northwestern common stock advanced to 93¾ to-day, being 10 per cent higher than the price on this day of last week, and over 20 per cent higher than the lowest quotations within a month past. The cause of the rise is supposed to be the contest between Tracy and Vanderbilt for the stock to control the election next spring.

RAILROADS AND THEIR BONDS.

The great snow storm in Dakota and the Northwest is likely to throw a damper over all the railroad projects in that far wilderness, and, in connection with the recent defaults of interest payments on bonds of several prominent Western railroads, will probably throw a general cloud of discredit over all Western railroad bonds. Within the past month, work on several new roads in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas has come nearly to a stop for want of funds, in consequence of the failure to negotiate bonds in Europe as the projectors had expected. We hear of new complications in business here in Chicago, from time to time, arising out of this failure to negotiate bonds, and from the present tendency of events these complications are likely to become more numerous. It is well understood that the roads now being pushed into the wilderness, over a hundred miles beyond any settlements, are being built, in most cases, with the proceeds of the sale of bonds, and it is believed that in many instances even the interest on the bonds is being paid by the sale of more bonds. If, now, the European markets refuse to buy any more bonds to build roads into unknown regions, some of the great projects may come to an untimely end. Further construction would stop in the centre of the continent, where the only westward connection would be a gopher track that has its terminus in a hole in the ground.

THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM.

Secretary Boutwell sticks to his scheme of obliging the National Banks to exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 4 and 4½ per cents, and, it is intimated, will urge it in his forthcoming report. There is no doubt that Mr. Boutwell has a considerable party to indorse this idea and urge its adoption by Congress, though it is hardly probable that Congress will undertake to force the National Banks to exchange. But there are ways in which a large proportion of the 5 and 6 per cent debt might be converted into 4 per cent bonds without any such disgraceful manipulation as that resorted to in the Syndicate operation, viz.: Authorize the issue of $1,000,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds on which banking shall be free (that is, without limit to the aggregate volume of circulation). Let these bonds be free of tax, and bank shares so far as invested in the bonds also free of taxes. Retire and destroy greenbacks at the rate of $1 for every $3 increase of National Bank currency. All present banks to be required to conform to the new system within two or three years. While the general features here outlined might be considerably modified, it seems that the main points of any change in the National Currency act should be to break up the present monopoly of bank circulation, and at the same time offer the present banks some inducement to exchange their 5 and 6 per cent bonds into 4 or 4½ per cents. The present National Banks cannot reasonably claim any reduction in their rate of taxation. They are all making money even under present rates of taxation, and have no right to complain. But if free banking were authorized on 4 per cent banking bonds, the taxes on circulation and deposits might be remitted wholly or in part in the case of banks organized on the new basis.

THE JAPAN TEA TRADE.

We have Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.'s circular from Yokohama, under date of Oct. 22, in which they say that unfavorable advices from New York have checked operations in the tea trade, and the firmness of holders in Japan favors a falling off in exports. The tea trade of Yokohama, which eight years ago was almost exclusively with Great Britain now comes exclusively to the United States and largely through the port of San Francisco, as shown by the following comparative statement of total exports of tea from that port, in Messrs. A. H. & Co's circular.

Season.	To Great Britain. Tea, lbs.	To the United States. Atlantic Ports. Tea, lbs.	To San Francisco. Tea, lbs.
1871-72	....	9,121,525	1,881,938
1870-71	....	10,851,135	2,697,135
1869-70	100,003	9,049,306	1,085,106
1868-69	970,226	9,096,438	1,439,650
1867-68	772,332	6,458,295	1,095,076
1866-67	655,800	4,845,851	1,426,084
1865-66	994,362	5,375,598	883,082
1864-65	2,529,856	1,300,288	897,057
1863-64	2,161,399	870,522	393,734

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116¼
5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112½	112¾
5-20s of '64, ex. int.	112½	112⅝
5-20s of '65, ex. int.	112½	112¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114⅝	115
10-40s	107⅞	108⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	109⅝	110
U. S. currency 6s	113⅛	113⅞
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Illinois County and Township 10s, 93@95	....	....
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	108¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Randolph st, between Morgan and Carpenter sts, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $5,500.

Lot 36, of Lots 39 to 87, in Block 31, in Sec 7, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,825.

West Lake st, between Halsted and Union sts, s f, 50x190 ft, also Lot 7, in Block 2 of Block 29, Sec 7, 39, 14, with improvements, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $15,000.

West Washington st, between Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, Lot 1 and e 4 ft of Lot 2, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 6 and 7, of Lot 5, and Lots 15 of Lots 3 and 4, all in Block 28, of s ½ Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Sedgwick st, between Wisconsin and Centre sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,500.

Main st, between Thirty-first and Wrong sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $450.

Main st, between Thirty-first and Wrong sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct 7; consideration, $450.

Wabash av, 99 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x164½ ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 4 of Campbell's Lots 9 and 12, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, with improvements, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Undivided ½ of Lots 20 and 21 in Hapgood's Lots 1 and 2, Block 9, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 20 and 21 in same, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 60, in Block 44, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $500.

Indiana av, near Thirty-fourth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $8,500.

Prairie av, bet Twenty-ninth and Hay streets, e f, Lot 1, dated June 20; consideration, $1,500.

Sub Lot 24, of Lots 155 and 156, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Oct 31; consideration, $1,200.

Evans st, bet Oakley st and Western av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $700.

Sub Lot 8, of n ½ Lots 14 and 15, in Block 5, Rockwell's Addition, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $1,250.

Market st, s w corner of Lake st, e f, 201 ft to River, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $80,000.

Spring st, bet Wentworth av and Railroad, n f, 400 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 27, in Block of Morgan's, e ½ Block 10, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $3,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 5, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 13, 14, 35, and 36, in Block 1, in Wright & Windett's nw ¼ se ¼ of sw ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 6 to 9, in Ovialt's Lots 29 to 33, in Dobbin's n ½ se ¼ of ne ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 23, in Block 6, of Pryor & Hopkin's w ½ of nw ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1, 2, 23 and 24, in Block 5, same Subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 19 to 21, in Block 1, of Jennings' Subdivision of Jennings & Moffitt's south 60 acres of e ½ sw ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $11,250.

Lots 1 to 3, and 22 to 24, in Block 8, of same Subdivision, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,610.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,720	3,754	6,107	1,694
Wheat, bu	30,960	31,330	66,363	57,709
Corn, bu	30,105	190,500	72,067	130,392
Oats, bu	15,870	40,667	22,391	52,389
Rye, bu	3,212	2,869	1,521	1,315
Barley, bu	27,240	23,260	20,177	3,396
Grass seed, lbs	50,005	74,715	27,580	35,362
Flax seed, lbs	.....	.....	42,200	.....
Broom corn, lbs	28,400	92,350	20,831	16,136
Cured meats, lbs	49,470	56,270	927,300	608,177
Beef, brls	210	1,705	385	1,340
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,821	.....
Lard, lbs	4,350	17,746	171,185	432,002
Tallow, lbs	24,800	63,325	48,000	.....
Butter, lbs	59,502	52,810	40,900	3,970
Dressed hogs, No.	93	95	5	.....
Live hogs, No.	17,618	18,806	3,356	2,902
Cattle, No.	3,165	2,478	1,180	787
Sheep, No.	1,465	326	332	.....
Hides, lbs	75,792	94,903	225,881	51,310
Highwines, brls	116	213	515	360
Wool, lbs	54,410	35,160	76,300	37,449
Potatoes, bu	415	4,900	.....	.....
Lumber, m feet	1,196	3,242	1,182	1,083
Shingles m	1,656	2,480	637	386
Lath, m	330	85	131	66
Salt, brls	.....	.....	732	2,566

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,584 bu wheat; 3,210 bu corn; 8,306 bu oats; 230 bu rye; 4,808 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 111 cars wheat; 94 cars corn; 20 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 51 cars barley. Total, 287 cars, or 110,000 bu.

It is understood that a few members of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon and resolved to prefer charges against Munn & Scott, before the Board of Directors. They adjourned to meet this afternoon for the purpose of preparing the charges. We may here note that our remarks of yesterday were written under the impression that no member of the Board cared to take the trouble of preferring such charges. We knew that several of those who are usually regarded as leaders had declined to have anything to do with it. Of course, now that the conduct of Munn & Scott is about to be investigated by their late associates, it is only fair to leave it in the hands of the Directors, who will undoubtedly do their full duty in hearing both sides, and report to the full Board for its action.

We are glad to be able to announce that Flint, Thompson & Co., the proprietors of the Rock Island elevators, have announced their intention to weigh up all the grain in their houses at the close of this month; to take accurate account of all their grain paper that is outstanding at the same time, and publish the statement as soon thereafter as it can be made up. They will also invite the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and the Directors of the Board of Trade, each to send one or more representatives to watch the process of weighing, and to examine their books, so as to satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the statement; to the end that there may be no possible doubt in regard to the position of the firm with reference to the grain-holding portion of the community.

It is understood that the Messrs. Buckingham intend to take account of stock of the grain in the Central Elevators about the same time, and that they will probably agree to make a statement of condition at the same time, though they have not yet given the explicit promise to do so. George Armour & Co. are doing their best to prepare a similar statement for the houses of which they have recently assumed the control, and will undoubtedly publish a statement as soon as possible, though no one can tell just when that will be, as the books of Munn & Scott had not been posted for four months preceding the date of the transfer, and afford no clue to the extent of their liabilities on grain paper. A similar statement is scarcely required for the new Air Line elevator, as that has only been open for a short time, and has done very little business, owing to the fact that they were obliged to suspend while they were putting in new foundations. The Hough Elevator and the one built by Vincent, Nelson & Co., are just getting ready to start fair. We have not heard from Armour, Dole & Co.; but presume that they would offer no objection to making a statement, if requested to do. There will thus be very little trouble in obtaining the required information in regard to the standing of our grain warehouses. There is no reasonable ground for doubting that they are all right; but it will be much better to have the figures than to "walk by faith" any longer, with an enormous defalcation fresh in our memories. It is pleasant to know that the warehousemen fully recognize this as necessary to a restoration of the confidence that was so rudely destroyed by Munn & Scott. We do not want to characterize our grain warehousemen as immaculate; but there is no harm in saying that one and all feel that the business has been disgraced by the men with whom they associated, and for whom they apologized so long, believing them to be simply unfortunate, not dishonest. It is equally certain that if they will now come out before the world and make a clear statement of condition, the commercial community will be satisfied, and they will receive the confidence of the Northwest in a much fuller measure than ever before. We scarcely need to reiterate that with the present system of registering the receipts for grain as fast as issued, and cancelling them when the grain is shipped out, it would be next to impossible to go extensively wrong in the future; and everybody will be satisfied that, if they only start right, they will keep right.

We note that some people are talking about extensive changes in the Warehouse law. Some think the present law is worse than useless, and ought to be abolished; while others profess to desire that it should be made much more stringent than it is. The truth is that the present law has never been tested. The warehousemen long since admitted that they were willing to act under it, and to take out licenses, but for the one thing—it assumes to fix the compensation of the warehousemen. They have been advised that that section of the law is unconstitutional, and claim that they *cannot* operate under it. For instance, the books of one firm, untouched by the fire, show that during the past eight years they have stored an average of 5,500,000 bu of grain per annum, the first storage of 2c on which amounts to $110,000 per year. Their rent and operating expenses have averaged $115,000 per year, leaving $5,000 and their profits to be made up from the extra storage, which amounts to very little except during the winter months. They admit having made a fair profit at the storage rates they have charged; but an examination of the books shows that they would lose heavily on the same business if they charged only the rates allowed by the Warehouse law passed two years ago.

We state this as their position, and the reason which they claim to be the only one that has prevented them from taking out a license. In any future legislation the practicability of a proposed measure, as well as its constitutionality should be fairly considered.

At the next meeting of the packer's club, C. M. Culbertson, Esq., is expected to present an essay on "What I know about combinations at the Stock Yards."

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and the prices of yesterday were generally well sustained, while a substantial advance was effected in some departments. The receipts of grain continue light, and are still exceeded by the shipments, notwithstanding the dullness in lake freights, so that our stocks in store are small, and give considerable uneasiness to the short interest, lest they should be caught in a trap of their own setting. There was a fair movement in staple and fancy groceries, and the general market exhibited a firm, healthy tone. Dry goods were quoted reasonably active, with prices firm, both for cotton and woollen textiles. The butter and cheese markets underwent no noticeable change in tone or in prices. Trade was reported slack at 7@26c for the former, and at 13@15½c for the latter. Coal remains firm and unchanged. In the fish market only a moderate amount of trading was done, and prices were steady. Dried fruits were firm as previously quoted. Hay was stronger, under light receipts, but not quotably higher. Hides remain quiet. There was no material change in the oil, paints, tobacco, and wood markets. A fair amount of business was transacted at the lumber yards, at the prevailing prices. Sash, doors, and blinds are in very good demand. Prices are unchanged. Iron, steel, the metals, and nails were moderately active, former quotations being sustained. Building materials were in reasonably fair demand, although the call for brick is limited, the building season being about over. Cooperage was in light request at former prices. Salt was firm and unchanged. Broom corn continues to rule quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Hops were in light request and steady at 15@30c for common to prime Western. Wool was in fair request. Stocks in the country are moving quite freely. Prices are advanced from 3 to 7 cents. Seeds were quiet and firm; prime timothy quotable at $2.90; clover, $4.90@5.15 for fair to prime. Potatoes were in good demand and firmer; beach blows quotable at 60@65c in car lots, with very few offerings. Dressed poultry and chickens are in large supply and light demand at former prices. Prairie chickens are higher, other varieties of game were unchanged. Venison was plenty, and quotable at 20c for hams. Eggs were quiet at 25@27c. Apples in fair local demand; orders from the country are withheld until warmer weather. Cranberries were in fair request. Grapes were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines were more active, and quoted firm at the prices of the past few days, closing steady. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull, and lower, there being very little demand for the few vessels offered. Carriers early asked 12c on corn, and 13c on wheat by sail to Buffalo, but finally accepted 10c and 11c. A total of 3 charters was reported, which will carry out 28,000 bu wheat and 62,000 bu corn. The season of navigation is nearly over.

Foreign freight rates are thus quoted: Chicago to Liverpool, 91@91½c ₩ 100 lbs (gold) on beef and pork; 90c@$1.05½ on lard; 95c on flour. Chicago to Glasgow, 91½c on beef; 93c on pork; 97c on bacon and lard.

Provisions were more active, and averaged a shade higher, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in live hogs at the Stock Yards. Mess pork was quiet and steady, except that some of the more deferred options were nominally 5c per brl lower. Lard was firm for present delivery, and stronger for future, being in good demand. Meats were irregular; hams were firmer and wanted, while some meats were dull. The weather is now favorable for packing, and this week's exhibit of work will probably make a large addition to our total thus far for the season; yet packers were not offering product freely, as they think that a higher range of prices will be established before long. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $14.50@15.00; new pork, $13.00@13.25; do seller the month nominal at $13.00; do seller December, $12.25@12.40; do seller January, $12.20@12.25; do seller February, $12.25@12.30; do seller March, $12.37½@12.50; do seller April, $12.25@12.50. Lard, cash, 7½@7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝c; do seller February, 7¾@7⅞c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Sweet pickled hams, 9⅝@10⅛c, and green hams at 7½@7¾c for present delivery or seller November; 7⅝@7¾c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3⅝@3¾c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 6c; do short clear, 6⅛@6¼c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4½c for shoulders; 6½c for short ribs, and 6⅝@6¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅜c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6⅜@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6½c for short ribs, or long clear; 6⅝c for short clear; 8⅛@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8⅛c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 70 brls mess pork at $13.00; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 150 tcs kettled lard at 7⅞c; 250 tcs lard, seller January, at 7⅝c; 250 tcs do, seller February, at 7¾c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at 7⅞c; 50 boxes shoulders, 20 days old, at 4½c; 20,000 lbs rough sides, 15 days old, at Eureka, at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c; 40,000 lbs do, 15 days old, at 6¼c; 100 boxes do, 15 to 20 days old, at 6⅜c; 600 boxes long clear at 6⅜c; 50 boxes do, 20 days old, at 6⅝c; 250 boxes do, seller to Dec. 15, at 6⅛c; 250 boxes short clear at 7c; 100 boxes do, seller to Dec. 20, at 6⅜c; 250 boxes do, seller first half January, at 6⅝c; 5,000 lbs sugar-cured bacon hams at 12c; 3,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams at 8c; 20,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs do at 7⅝c; 6,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs (16 lbs) at 7½c; 40,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7c: 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10c; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 25 brls mess beef at $8.50; 50 tcs yellow grease at 6c.

Dressed hogs were in rather better supply for the street, but none are yet sold on 'Change. Quotations are $4.62½@5.00 per 100 lbs, for fair to choice.

Flour was more active, and decidedly stronger, dealers being able to realize without trouble the asking prices of yesterday, which in some cases was 20@25c advance. The demand was principally for shipment—good spring extras. Flour is reported quite active in New York, for export, and it is probable that several orders are on our market for shipment direct to Europe, though that fact was not stated. Buckwheat flour was in good demand, and shared in the general advance. Bran was strong. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 75 brls do at $8.60; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.30; 1,400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.00; 300 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.00; 450 brls rye flour on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25. Total, 3,345 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50; 10 tons do at $10.50, both on track. The following is the range of prices:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	5.75@ 7.25
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	6.75@ 7.50
Bran	10.50@11.50

Wheat was active and irregular at an average advance of 2¼c on yesterday's prices, Liverpool and New York being reported stronger, while our receipts were light on small stocks, which were further lessened some 33,000 bu to-day. It is believed that we have little more than 200,000 bu of No. 2 spring in store in the city, which, requiring less than a quarter of a million dollars to carry it, can easily be swung by one strong man. Hence the short interest were again on the defensive, and bought in largely for next month, while the current offerings of cash lots were readily taken (mostly for shipment), sometimes selling higher than the option for next month. The pressure to settle, and "get out of the deal," was so urgent that settlements were often made at ½c above the open market price. The market did not retain its strength to the close, but the general feeling was unmistakably in favor of a still higher range of prices. It was said that wheat is too low, as stocks are light, not only here, but all over the country, and more wheat than we can spare is already ordered from numerous points East and South, to say nothing of supplying the deficiencies of Great Britain. Seller December opened at $1.08⅝, advanced to $1.11⅛, declined to $1.10, and closed at $1.10⅝. Seller the month sold at $1.08½@1.11¼; and seller February at $1.09½@1.12⅜, closing at $1.11⅜. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20; No. 2 spring at $1.11; No. 3 do at 92c, and rejected do at 88c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.20; 8,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.11⅛; 42,200 bu do at $1.11; 2,800 bu do at $1.10⅝; 2,000 bu do at $1.10½; 11,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.02; 5,200 bu do at $1.01; 2,400 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu rejected spring at 88c. Total, 76,000 bu.

Corn was active, principally in a speculative way, and ⅛@¼c higher, though dull during a considerable part of the session. There was a great deal sold early, for delivery this month, and it was expected that the deliveries this afternoon and to-morrow morning would be more liberal than on any day for a long time past. There was not much done in winter corn during the latter part of the session, but summer options were much more active than heretofore. Corn was quoted firm in New York, but closed weaker. This did not materially affect our market, however; it being chiefly governed by the local considerations of light receipts and stocks so small that that can be easily controlled by the parties who are believed to own nearly all the corn now here. The shipping movement was good for the season. Seller the month sold at 32⅛c early, and closed at 32¼c. Seller December sold at 31⅝c early, and improved, under a better demand, to 31⅞c at the close. Seller January sold at 31⅞@32⅛c. Seller May and June sold at 35½c. Seller June was nominal at 37c asked, and 38c bid. Cash No. 2 closed with 32¼c bid, and rejected at 29½c. Cash sales were reported of 22,200 bu No. 2 at 32¼c; 30,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 29,000 bu do at 32¼c; 800 bu rejected at 30c; 800 bu do at 29¾c; 1,600 bu do at 29½c. Total, 84,400 bu.

Oats were dull, but averaged a shade higher, the demand being principally for December, which advanced ⅛c, selling at 23⅛@23⅜c. Seller January was steady at 23⅝c. Seller the month was nominal at 23@23⅛c, and fresh receipts of No. 2 were very quiet at 23⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 23⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 21½c. Total, 7,800 bu.

Rye was quiet, but again ½c higher, under a good demand of the quiet sort, and small offerings. Sales were restricted to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 55½c, 1,600 bu do at 55c, both winter receipts; and 400 bu rejected at 51c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Barley was dull and weak, decling 3c on No. 2. The market opened strong at 68c for No. 2 in ordinary houses, and 70c for do in Armour, Dole & Co.'s; but soon weakened, and closed at 65c for ordinary receipts. Seller the month sold early at 66½c, but closed nominal at 64c. No. 3 was dull at 50@51c, and rejected at 40@41c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 70⅜c; 2,800 bu do at 70½c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 65½c; 7,600 bu do at 65c; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 54c; 10,400 bu do at 51c; 400 bu do at 50½c; 1,600 bu do at 50c; 3,200 bu rejected at 41c; 400 bu do at 40c; 800 bu by sample at 80c; 500 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 68c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 60c; 300 bu do at 55c. Total, 34,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and higher, No. 2 spring selling at $1.12 cash; and $1.11¾@1.11⅞ seller December, and $1.12½@1.12⅝ seller January, both closing at the inside. Corn was active, and a shade firmer, selling at 32⅛c seller the month, and 31⅞@32c seller December, the latter closing at 32c. Lake freights and provisions were neglected.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The canal season of 1872 is rapidly drawing to a close. The works are not usually officially closed until about the 8th of December, but they are sometimes closed by a higher power than the Canal Board before that time. In 1871, for instance, navigation was interrupted by ice on the night of Nov. 26. The next night was very cold, and considerable ice was formed, almost entirely preventing the movement of boats. On the 30th of the same month ice was reported, from the central part of the State, to be four inches thick in the canal.

The dates of the official closing of the canals for the past ten years are as follows:

1871	Dec. 1	1866	Dec. 12
1870	Dec. 8	1865	Dec. 12
1869	Dec. 18	1864	Dec. 8
1868	Dec. 7	1863	Dec. 18
1867	Dec. 10	1862	Dec. 7

In former years, fourteen days was about the average time taken by a boat between Buffalo and New York, but this season the average will probably fall below these figures. But estimating that a boat can get through in twelve days, if we give one more week to through shipping, it will be Dec. 5 before the last boats to leave here will arrive at their destination. From the spirit manifested by the forwarders in this city at present, however, it is quite likely that not much through business will be done after the close of this week.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

The iron trade just now presents some remarkable phases. There are at present in this city agents of an English house, who offer to deliver in Pittsburgh sixteen thousand tons of ore from Algeria, at prices quite moderate. At the figures named the ore would not cost more than Lake Superior ore at the prices spoken of for next season. Ores are also offering from Nova Scotia at figures still less than the African ore. These ores are warranted to yield 62 per cent of iron. Should Superior ores continue to advance, the foreign product will at once come in competition with them. It is remarkable that these ores can be carried such long distances by water, and then freighted several hundred miles inland, and offered at prices so moderate. Should the demand for iron continue to increase, it will no doubt stimulate the development of our mines of low grade ore. The hills of Western Pennsylvania are rich in iron ore,—of lower per cent, it is true, than those of the Superior region, but which, considering the difference in cost, must soon find a market. It would be an anomaly, indeed, should the iron ores of Africa be brought into competition with those of Lake Superior, in the Pittsburgh market.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate demand at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no change to note. Stocks are large and accumulating. The inquiry is light, and confined to the local trade. We continue to quote: $45.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $90.00@100.00 for choice; and $110.00@120.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—There is some inquiry for choice varieties from the local trade, but, generally speaking, beans are quiet. The offerings of common to medium are abundant, but really choice navies are scarce. We quote navies at $2.25@2.40; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25.

BUTTER—The demand was rather better to-day, but the market is still far from being active, and is lacking in firmness for all descriptions save choice. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 24@28; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—A very quiet feeling still prevails in this market. Burlaps and gunnies are inquired for to some extent, but in grain bags and wool sacks there is no considerable movement. We quote: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@21½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. The cold of the past week has put a stop to building operations. A very fair inquiry prevails for stucco, lime, plastering hair, etc. Other materials quiet. Prices are steady and unchanged: We quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime (in brls) $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.50@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
26x60 to 40x60		40.00

CHEESE—The cheese trade was again reported dull, and prices were easy at the decline noted yesterday. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—The demand for this commodity continues active, and prices are firm at the late advance. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

CANNED GOODS—Continue in good request at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.60@2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—There was some inquiry for packers' goods, with ample offerings. Prices continue to rule steady, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 ₩ m. Sales include 2 cars lard tierces at $1.82½.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Continue to meet with a moderate inquiry at former prices. We quote: Pears at $3.50@4.50; grapes, 20@30c.

EGGS—The offerings were liberal, and there was a moderate inquiry on local account. Fresh quotable at 25@27c; pickled at 20@23c. Sales include 40 cases at 27c; 1,400 doz and 75 cases at 26c; 500 doz at 25c; 500 doz pickled at 25c; 600 doz do at 22c; 10 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair supply and very good request, both on local and mail order account. Prices are unchanged, and quotable as follows: Prime live geese at 65@67c from first hands; jobbing price, 72@75c for assorted feathers; mixed, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 8@9c. Sales include 10 sacks prime at 66c.

FISH—The fish trade was quiet and prices were steady and firm at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department was only fair and former rates were unchanged. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10⅝@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old, $1.85@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@20½c; peaches, halves, 6⅞@7c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 23c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazil, 14@15c; Pecan, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6c.

GAME—Was in very good demand for shipment. Prairie chickens were scarce and firmer. Other descriptions steady at yesterday's prices. Sales include 5 doz prairie chickens at $5.50; 5 doz do at $5.25; 15 doz do at $4.00; 40 doz quail at $2.12½; 68 doz do at $2.00; 7 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.50; 6 wild turkeys at $1.60 each; 30 venison hams at 20c ₩ lb; 6 carcasses do at 12½c; 1 do at 12c.

GREEN FRUITS—A fair local and interior demand exists, but the danger of freezing prevents shipments. We quote choice apples at $2.50@3.00 in car lots, and $2.75@3.50 in small lots from store. Cranberries are in fair request, with ample offerings. Choice cultivated quotable at $10.50@11.50 per brl; wild, $8.00@9.00. Grapes were in small request at $3.00@3.50 per case. Sales include 1 car fair apples at $2.75, on track; 180 brls at $3.00@3.50; 50 brls do at $2.50@3.00; 60 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.00@11.00; 12 brls do at $9.50; 10 brls wild at $8.50; 20 cases grapes at $3.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers generally reported the market fairly active to-day, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm. The following quotations are furnished:

BICARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22⅛@22⅞c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23½@23¾c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8½c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@15c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@14c; granulated, 13½@13¾c; A, standard, 13@13½c; do No. 2, 12½@13c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12⅛@12½c; C, No. 2, 12½@12⅝c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11½@11⅝c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 35@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was firm and nominally a shade higher. The supply was light and barely equalled the demand. Wholesale dealers were paying the following prices: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head there were no new features to note. Trade continues quiet at the annexed quotations: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10@10½c; do light, 10½@11c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 15@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—The receipts are not large, but fully equal to the present demand. Brewers are not purchasing largely, and the shipments are light. We continue to quote: Prime Western at 25@32c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—There was not much inquiry for honey this morning, although prime grades find ready sale whenever offered. The supply of dark and strained is ample. We quote: Eastern, prime, at 35@37½c, white Western, 26@32c; dark, 20@25c; strained, 18@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were without perceptible change. There was a fair amount of trading at the rates quoted below:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5 4-10	rates	
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Light band	5 3-10@ 5 7-10	rates	
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates	
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Half oval and half round	5 3-10@ 5 8-10	rates	
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7½ @	rates	
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates	
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates	
Bessemer plow steel	12½ @13½	rates	
Spring and plow steel	11 @12½	rates	

LEMONS—The usual demand at this season prevailed. The offerings are light, but ample for the present. Louisiana oranges are in quite liberal supply, and meet with a fair demand. We quote: Malaga lemons, at $7.00@7.50; French do at $7.50@8.00. Oranges, $10.00@12.00 per brl.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A very satisfactory business was transacted to-day, at the following range of prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in moderate demand, former prices being sustained. The supply is not large, but ample. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were rather quiet. Prices were without variable change. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—Remain quiet and comparatively steady at the following range of prices: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand for this line of goods was small, and the market was easy at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys and chickens are in abundant supply but the demand is of a limited character. Prices range about the same as yesterday. We note sales of 25 doz dressed chickens at $2.25@2.50; 40 doz do at $2.00@3.00; 15 doz do at $2.50; 7 coops do at $1.50@2.00; 1,800 lbs dressed turkeys at 12½c; 800 lbs do at 12c; 850 lbs do at 11c; 350 lbs do at 10c; 4 doz ducks dressed at $3.50; 3 doz geese at $11.00; 1 coop geese at $11.00.

POTATOES—The receipts of potatoes continue light, and there was a very good demand for choice varieties. Peachblows are very firm and quotable at 60@65c on track. Potatoes sell from store at 60@75c. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 65c on track; 200 bu choice do from store at 70@75c; 220 bu do at 50@65c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in fair request at $3.90@4.00. Sales include 35 brls at $4.00; 30 brls do at $3.90.

SALT—Under a fair demand and limited shipping, the market continues firm at present rates. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—A very good demand exists for these goods. Prices continue to rule steady at previous quotations:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.60
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were quiet but firm, as very little prime seed was offered. Prime timothy quotable at $2.90; clover, $5.10@5.15; 7 sacks sold at $5.20; flax was in fair request at $1.60 for prime. We note sales of 8 sacks timothy at $2.75; 45 sacks common at $2.65; 7 bags clover at $5.20; 19 bags do at $5.10; 9 bags at $5.00 10 do at $4.92½; 240 bags flax at $1.60.

TEAS—Remain comparatively steady at the annexed prices: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 80@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and unchanged:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—There was a good demand at the following quotations: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was moderately active. Wool in the country is moving quite freely. Prices are advanced from 3@7c. The general impression here and at the East is that the present rise is but temporary, as there is yet a large amount of the staple in the country, and foreign wools are being imported quite extensively. We now quote:

Tub, washed dingy	55@60c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	50@55c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, XXXX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

Buck fleece, ⅓ off washed.

Black and burry wools, 5@10c less.

Sales include 8,760 lbs unwashed medium at 45c; 5,000 lbs do at 43c; 500 lbs do at 42c; 1,000 lbs do at 40c; 200 lbs fine heavy at 30c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,920	7,597	487
Tuesday	3,845	15,257	1,467
Wednesday	3,165	17,618	1,465
Thursday	2,700	15,500	1,590
Total	11,630	56,972	5,009

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,038	3,192	....
Tuesday	1,026	6,525	384
Wednesday	1,180	3,356	332
Total	3,244	13,073	716

CATTLE—The cattle trade opened hard this morning. Buyer and seller were wide apart in their views, the former being unwilling to accept lower prices, while the latter stubbornly refused to operate save at a further reduction of 12½@25c, or at a decline of 37½@50c from Monday's prices. Consequently trading, during the opening hours of the day, was almost at a "stand still," either refusing to yield, but toward noon, it becoming evident that shippers would remain idle unless their demands were acceded to, holders gave way, and trade revived. At a reduction of 12½@25c per 100 lbs., the different classes of buyers took hold with some show of interest, and at the close somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000 head had been disposed of, chiefly at $3.25@5.25, though at an extreme range of $2.00@5.80. There were more good to choice beeves offered than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the average quality was poor, the major portion coming under the heads of common and medium. Stockers sold to a fair extent at only a trifling reduction from yesterday's prices, the supply of desirable qualities not being excessive. The prices paid ranged all all the way from $2.75@3.00 for common, to $4.00@4.10 for prime, with most of the transactions at $3.25@3.75. Texas cattle commanded relatively better prices than natives. Some choice corn-fed sold at $4.25@4.50—the outside figure being obtained by Conger Bros., for 90 head, averaging 1,207 lbs. The wants of the city trade were mainly supplied at $3.00@3.75 for common to good Texas cattle, and common to good native cows and thin steers. A few extra cows and good fleshy steers were taken at $4.50@4.75, while some poor cows and scallawag steers sold as low as $2.00@2.60. The market closed quiet and weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.00@3.75
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
40	good steers	1,287	$5.50
18	cows	1,050	3.25
17	calves	276	4.50
16	cows	1,128	3.25
18	Texan steers	1,287	4.50
20	Texan steers	1,207	4.50
18	good steers	1,237	5.30
16	choice steers	1,373	5.75
14	choice steers	1,184	5.80
69	Texan steers	1,187	4.00
19	feeding steers	1,204	4.62½
17	butchers' cows	883	3.00
38	stockers	1,006	3.80
17	fair steers	1,194	5.00
18	butchers' cows	935	3.35
24	butchers' cows	903	3.30
22	stock steers	984	3.60
14	stock steers	1,064	4.00
17	stock steers	1,036	3.60
17	stock steers	1,021	3.25
17	butchers' steers	1,160	4.75
10	butchers' steers	1,244	4.75
10	cows	1,116	3.35
26	good fleshy steers	1,012	5.00
12	cows	1,083	4.00
23	cows	940	2.55
22	calves	178	5.50
13	cows	1,106	3.62½
13	stockers	1,141	4.25
33	fair fleshy steers	1,114	5.00
31	fair fleshy steers	1,274	5.00
16	fair fleshy steers	1,182	4.50
125	fair fleshy steers	1,368	5.12½
67	good steers	1,108	5.25
108	Texas steers	1,129	4.25
35	choice steers	1,256	5.75
48	good steers	1,250	5.12½
30	choice steers	1,365	5.80
34	Texas steers	1,177	4.00

HOGS—In comparison with yesterday's market there was little change to note in this department. Packers and shippers were in the market, and competed for the offerings, and trading was fairly active from the opening to the close, at the advanced prices established yesterday. Sales were effected at $4.00@4.05 for common; at $4.10@4.15 for medium to good grades, and at $4.20@4.25 for choice, with the bulk of the transactions within the range of $4.05@4.15, though in several instances $4.30 was paid. It is claimed that the higher prices offered yesterday and to-day were for the purpose of influencing receipts, the supposition being that Western shippers will take the "bait," and next week flood the market, an opportunity of which packers, it is asserted, would take advantage, to punish sellers for thwarting their "$4.00" scheme. The market closed steady, with only a few hogs remaining in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	280	$4.15	46	392	$4.00	104	269	$4.10
67	213	4.12½	153	316	4.12½	58	244	4.05
98	229	4.12½	58	279	4.12½	50	280	4.10
54	270	4.10	50	222	4.15	152	214	4.20
46	350	4.10	34	278	4.10	198	252	4.10
56	261	4.10	57	302	4.00	58	257	4.10
45	273	4.10	45	262	4.20	48	264	4.00
50	274	4.10	50	446	4.20	41	274	4.00
51	230	4.20	57	287	4.12½	247	214	4.00
53	318	4.15	56	284	4.15	28	183	4.20
342	258	4.17½	50	310	4.20	49	272	4.20
52	259	4.10	41	330	4.20	83	273	4.10
101	220	4.12½	52	294	4.10	210	280	4.10
43	299	4.30	108	315	4.20	76	294	4.12½
58	279	4.10	61	209	4.20	59	237	4.00
95	209	4.20	60	254	4.05	20	285	4.00
48	244	4.20	54	290	4.10	57	270	4.05
37	259	4.10	49	311	4.05	25	284	4.00

SHEEP—Met with a fair demand at about yesterday's prices, or at $3.00@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

LUMBER AFLOAT.—There were no receipts to-day, and the usually active dock at the foot of Franklin street was wholly deserted. There are but two or three more lumber vessels expected, when the wholesale lumber market will be closed entirely for the season. The cargoes of the vessels coming in were sold to-day at the following figures:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	17.00@18.50
Common to good strips and boards	12.50@12.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	$10.50@11.50
Shingles	3.10@3.25
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.50@8.00

AT THE YARDS—An average trade was transacted at the yards to-day. Both city and country buyers were in fair attendance, and the general features were nearly the same as on previous days of the week. Common boards, joists, and scantling, as heretofore, have been chiefly called for, which have remained firm at from $15.00@16.00. Prices closed as follows:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ₩ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be four inches...

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—Trade of the hardwood... was fair to-day, and, as... grooved and matched flooring was... for. Prices closed as follows:

Oak (dry)...

Black walnut...

Maple...

Ash (dry)...

Butternut...

Counter tops (select)...

Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched...

Axles...

Wagon poles (each)...

Hickory...

WHITEWOOD—Was in fair demand... firm as follows:

Box boards...

Common...

Clear...

Culls...

The receipts and shipments for the 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

Lumber, m...

Shingles, m...

Lath, m...

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake...

Schr David Ferguson, Oconto...

Schr R. Simmons, Duncan, ... road iron.

Schr Active, Manitowoc, 30 cords wood, ... poles.

Schr J. M. Forrest, Wolf River...

Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon...

Schr J. Catchpole, Norris' Pier, ... railroad ties.

Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon...

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, ... fish, and sundries.

CLEARED.

Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Sheboygan, ... bu corn, 400 brls flour.

Schr Amaranth, Port Colborne...

Schr David Ferguson, Bailey's Harbor, ... 2,000 bu oats.

Schr Coral, Pentwater, 2,000 bu... brls flour, and sundries.

Schr Geo. Gibley, Goderich...

Schr Henry Fitzhugh, Oswego...

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Bark Northwest, Buffalo, 27,...

LAKE FREIGHTS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.—From Chicago to Buffalo—... on p. t.; bark Northwest, ... yesterday; prop Parana, corn at... capacity 28,000 bu; corn, capacity...

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—Grain... nearly nominal, as the season... draws to a close. The rate on wheat... is quoted at 15c, but shippers... wego vessels offering. The... takes wheat to Cleveland at 10½c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—Rates are... vessels weather-bound in port are... and, as none are arriving, there is... in the way of chartering.

PORT ITEMS.

Wind from from the west...

—Seamen's wages are quoted at...

—The bark Walls has arrived with... coal. She makes another trip.

—Yesterday, for the first time... commenced, no lumber... Lumberman's Agency docks.

—The propellers plying between... falo, will probably run until about the... cember, unless the Straits should close... fore.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

The scow Sea Bird has been got off... beach at Grand Haven.

—We clip the following correspondence... Detroit *Post*, from Marquette, ... of the Recent Storms on Lake Superior... the date of Nov. 15:

We have just witnessed one of the... rific gales that has been encountered... many years—old residents say for... more years. It is not known... shipping is damaged, as we have... munication from here to points... shore. A good deal of anxiety... was known that several vessels... here, and the propeller Atlantic... Thursday the Atlantic made her... came to in the bay also. Captain... it the cap-sheaf of his experience... Whitefish Point, and then encountered... of the gale. One vessel, ... rounded the Point ahead of him... was impossible to turn back... made for Grand Island, ... make a lee there; but when... not make the attempt. His only... to make Marquette, which he... passengers had, to some extent... their books, for they were... was short. They clung to hope... provided themselves with life-... when two or more were to be... selves of them, probably... might thus be saved. If... They all live to tell the tale... schooners Exile and Oak Leaf... at Sault Ste. Marie. The Exile... near the mouth of the... night sometime. The Captain... self in the bay during... storm Thursday afternoon, ... work out against the storm... side on to dock mouth of Chocolate... grounded some and the Captain... and hauled her stern around... seas carried her into deeper water... Captain plugged up the hole... afloat with about four feet of water in...

"Nothing is known of the Oak Leaf..."

"The schooner Marquette, ... was seen below Grand Island by the... She could not head the storm... made Grand Island.

"Port losses are more severe than... previous gale since the Government... has been built. The seas drove... solid piece of work, throwing the... as the mast-head of vessels... ability and strength of it to an... gree. When completed, this... make Marquette the finest harbor on... rior. It is to be extended some... further and on an angle toward the... the docks will be entirely protected... and every storm.

"The rolling-mill docks were... extent of about $1,000. Harlow's... was damaged to about $400. The... Webb was discharging cargo at... one time she was in considerable... with the change of the wind to the... came out safe.

"The gale was so heavy that... side the breakwater dragged their... had it not been that Captain W... to the emergency she would probably... against the dock and been damaged... steam and could manage her. The... the Superior Iron Company's... mined in the cribbing to some... the dock and losing 100 or 200... coke. The storm has not subsided... let anything out. The wind is... There are snow-storms like April... no prospects of any May flowers for... to come. Snow is reported at L... and a half to two feet deep."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work... bor Required in the... tion of the Cook County... Criminal Court Building...

Sealed proposals will be received... November, 1872, at noon, by the C... Buildings of the Board of Commissioners... for the furnishing and delivery of... bor, and construction of and for... and Criminal Court Building, ... ner of Michigan and Dearborn... according to plans and specifications... drawings on file in the office... Egan, Architects, No. 14 South... as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor... the entire mason, cut stone and...

2. All material, work, labor... for the iron work complete.

3. All material, work, labor... the building, carpenter, joiner, and...

4. All material, work, labor... for the plumbing and gasfitting...

The stone to be used may be... stones. The qualities most have... ture, and durability, and no stone... has not been tested by actual use...

Bidders may include one or more... in their proposals, and all proposals... printed forms to be obtained of the... accompanied with a copy of this... bond in the sum of one thousand... curity, to be approved by said Committee... will accept and perform the contract... and give bond with approved security...

For the stone, mason, and plastering...

For the iron work and material...

For the carpenter, joiner, and... material...

For the plumbing, gas-fitting work...

The right to reject any or all bids... Proposals must be enclosed in a... tal, "Proposals (for the various...) tal named," and deposited with... dressed to the Committee on... Board of Commissioners of Cook...

Committee on Public Buildings, ... of Cook County.

Chicago, Nov. 7, 1872.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

British Quarterly Review...

...oths at Ravenna—The Question of Immortality.

...y and Management of English Railways.

...ugh, in literature, a growth analogous ... hich has driven the old-fashioned lumber... ge-coach out of our chief thoroughfares... rived the great English reviews of th... ce which, in the days of Macaulay, Je... and their contemporaries, was sovereign... e still repositories of valuable thought.

"THE GOTHS AT RAVENNA"

...present Quarterly shows, is a very learned... based on the profound work published ... y the German historian and antiquarian ... and von Quast. Ravenna has none of the ... of Roman Heathendom, or of mediæ... ristianity, or of such mediæval art as the ... esque of Pisa and Durham, or the ... of Westminster, Rheims, and Koln. B... w peculiar ruins, she fills a place in ... of the world solely her own, shared ... er city. There are "a succession ... ents of the true transitional age,— ... en the Roman and the Teutonic elemen... modern world were both in being, ... oth stood side by side, when neither h... absorbed the other, when the mingling ... had not yet formed a third whole diff... m either. In other cities we may see ... of heathen Emperors or mediæ... ; Ravenna is the only city where we ... every step by the works of Christian E... Gothic Kings, and Byzantine Exarchs... se strange, and dark, and unhappy ... in which the Old World was shaped in... w, Ravenna has the monuments alm... to herself." The origin and history ... architectural memorials Von Quast d... in a most recondite work, the leadi... of which are well given by the review...

"IMMORTALITY"

...article written to combat the views of ... class of physical philosophers who ... e popular belief in the immortality of th... Were this belief in a future state to ... d by the modern teachings of men li... y, the writer thinks the most momento... quences would ensue to our whole soc... political existence, and most terrible dis... would be the result. What might foll... reversal of old beliefs, however, is a questi... need not be discussed until it be ascertain... her they are true or false. Notwithstan... e gloomy vaticinations of Lactantius, a... octors of Salamanca, and the opponents ... Benson, humanity has not succumbed to ... ble revelations of the rotundity of the ear... volution around the sun, the existence ... odal continents, and the possibility ... in locomotion. Mankind have an inlin... rity for truth-believing, if not truth-telli... if the mass of men have so long been a... ontemplate the contingencies of a futu... without the paralysis of wholesale disma... may be safely trusted with countervail... mation. How to ascertain whether th... ine of immortality be true or false must ... hysicists rather an abstruse problem. Ty... id not hesitate to propose a test—a physi... —of the efficacy of prayer; but how ... ck a soul? As Frederick Harrison recen... ed, in the *Fortnightly Review*, this is no... question; and, so far as a cursory exami... has made us familiar with the prese... e. it must be regarded as still undecided.

"OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM"

...of the history and the mismanagement ... ish railways, and the present phase ... ish railway legislation, in a manner wh... be peculiarly interesting at this mome... similar questions are assuming such p... ons in our own Legislatures. ...ccording to the latest returns of the Bo... rade, the 15,537 miles of railway open ... Britain during 1870 has carried 330,004,... engers at a charge of £17,089,242. ... receipts from all sources were £45,078,1... otal expenses £21,715,525, or 48 per cent ... ross receipts. The general growth of ... m may be shown by these figures. ... tramways were in use in the mineral ... of England as far back as 1676. How th... and how successive mechanicians ... s, Trevithick, Urvian, Stephenson, succe... e another in attempts to solve the probl... e construction of a locomotive steam ... is very fully told; but we pass on to fre... matters.

...e gauge of British roads was originally ... ined by the width of the old coal tra... which gave 4 feet 8½ inches between ... try. The same gauge has been adopted in ... try. Following is the cost, per mile, ... ing English railways:

...ool & Manchester ... Western ... on & Southampton ... on & Brighton ... nwich ... kwall ... t Eastern ... h Eastern ... t Northern ... donian ... h British ... h Eastern ... ham & Dover ... (Metropolitan extension) ... h London ... opolitan ...

...ot less than £100,000,000, it is said, ha... n wasted by the lack of a well-digest... me of railway supervision by scientific a... ctical men, under Government control. P... ent allowed speculators to carry lines eve... re. Enormous sums were wasted on ... ous lines, which were afterwards suspende... on double routes. Subsequently Parliame... compelled by the magnitude of railw... rations to attempt some means of controlli... m to the public good. ...n 1840, the Board of Trade was given regu... power over the railroads; and, in 1844 ... ct Committee was appointed by the Hou... Commons to consider the best means of ada... the growing railway system to the exig... of the country. Among other seri... culties were the questions of compet... s and the treatment of third-cl... engers. "In the end, it was enacted ... least one train a day should run on ev... , at the charge of a penny a mile; that ... ls, soldiers, and police should be carried ... ain charges; that electric telegraph com... ation should be established; that the Lo... the Treasury might reduce the fares afte... e of twenty-one years, if the profits of ... way exceeded 10 per cent; and that all ... ure lines might be purchased by the Gove... nt after the expiration of a similar period ... enty-one years from the date of the pas... the act, at the rate of twenty-five years' ... se, on an average of three years' pro... ch, with numerous regulations of detail, ... provisions of the Railway act of 1844. ...ard of Trade was charged with the one... ty of overlooking the railway system, both ... law and practice; examining all ... hemes; selecting from among rival pl... atching over the safety and interests of ... ublic." ...How difficult it is to ascertain what rail... w is in England may be judged from the ... the special legislation for Railway Co... es is comprised in upwards of 1,800 acts, ... 01 to the present time, and in 1,300 ... mending them! "Among the many subj... rovided for in these acts are the following: ... ne within which the railway must be m... otices required by the Board of Trade be... pening; obligations as to carrying mails ... conveyance of troops; regulations as ... tes at level crossings, signals, and junctio... nalties for obstruction and trespass; lim... es of gradients and curves; maintenance ... ces; making of sidings; one cheap ... ch way daily; returns as to accidents; ... registering and transferring shares; bor... g powers; meetings and votes; paymen... on-rates and assessments; leasing of li... algamations; authority to buy, hire, and ... m vessels; communications between pa... rs and guards, etc." ...The whole subject of railway-legislation ... ought up before Parliament at its last ses... account of the proposed amalgamati... of the largest English lines. A Parlia... y Committee was appointed to review ... e subject, and their conclusion will ... special interest to Americans, who now ... tion for grave reflection in the relation ... lways to the public. "Foremost amon... mmary of conclusions, recently issued by ... mmittee, are the following: (1.)

RADICAL LITERATURE.

British Quarterly Review.

Rule at Ravenna--The Question of Immortality.

Ownership and Management of English Railways.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

SAILED.

MEMORANDA.

MISCELLANEOUS MARINE ITEMS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

REBUILT.

The Demolished Piers at Ogden Ditch and the Despicable River Rendered Navigable--People Again Rendered Happy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work thereof Required, in the Construction of the Cook County Criminal Court Building.

FOREIGN.

The Entanglement in the French Government Still Continues.

The "Extreme Left" Wants the National Assembly Dissolved.

The Chief Actors in the Recent Polynesian Kidnapping to be Hung.

Annexation Feeling in Canada.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20—Evening.—The committee to draw up the address in reply to the message of Thiers on the opening of the Assembly, the appointment of which was moved by Deputy Lerdre, has been instructed by the Assembly to inquire into the intentions of President Thiers, who will probably attend a meeting of the committee to-morrow. All the different parties in the Assembly are holding a private consultation. Thiers will have another conference to-morrow with a delegation from the factions of the Left.

PARIS, Nov. 20—Midnight, via London, Nov. 21—6 a. m.—Marshal MacMahon refuses the Presidency in case M. Thiers should resign.

LONDON, Nov. 21—Morning.—A despatch has been received here from New York, announcing the report current there of the resignation of President Thiers, and other changes in the Government of France. The report is false. Up to this hour there has not been even a rumor of the resignation of Thiers. The Associated Press despatches have given a full history of the current events in France, and, because of the threatening situation in France, as shown by them, the false report of yesterday was probably manufactured entirely in New York.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—President Thiers will not appear to-day before the Committee appointed to draw up an address in reply to his message at the opening of the National Assembly. He will, however, attend the meeting of the Committee to-morrow.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 21.—In the Assembly this afternoon Deputy Pascal-Duprat introduced a bill for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852.

The trial by jury bill passed by a vote of 461 to 178.

The Committee on the Address in reply to the President's message has had two long sittings since its organization. The proceedings are secret.

PARIS, Nov. 21—Evening.—At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left Centre, to-day, the Committee which had been appointed to draw up a platform of policy made their report. They recommend to the support of the party in the Assembly the following measures: The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee of Thirty to deliberate upon and report to the Assembly the organic laws best fitted to insure the working of the legal Government of the Republic; the prolongation of President Thiers' term of office four years; the nomination of a Vice President; the creation of a second Chamber; the partial or complete renewal of the Assembly; Ministerial responsibility; and the general harmonizing of republican institutions.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The members of the extreme Left indorse the declaration of Gambetta that the dissolution of the National Assembly is the sole remedy for present difficulties.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The payment of the third milliard of the war indemnity has been completed. France will have half a milliard more ready by the 11th of December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Robert Bowles was arraigned to-day before the Lord Mayor, on the charge of fraudulently converting 200 debentures of the Lombardy & Venice Railway. Dagiot, a banker of Naples, is the prosecutor. Bowles was remanded for further examination on Tuesday next.

The barks Samuel Larrabee, from Savannah, Ga., for Bremen, and the Lanercost, from Baltimore, for Belfast, have been lost at sea, together with all on board.

LONDON, Nov. 21—6 a. m.—The trouble with the metropolitan police continues. Seven Bow street constables and thirty-nine Kensington officers have been dismissed from the service.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Field Marshal Sir William Maynard Gomm was installed, to-day, as Constable of the Tower of London.

LONDON, Nov. 22—6 a. m.—Senor Moret has arrived in London.

The Common Council of London has voted resolutions laudatory of the service of Stanley. The resolutions will be inscribed on vellum and forwarded to Stanley in New York.

Robert Bowles has been bailed in the sum of £40,000.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—General Brice, Special Envoy from the Republic of Hayti, has arrived in this city to open diplomatic relations with Germany. He intends to lay before the Government an explanation of the delay in the payment of the German demands, and a remonstrance against the arbitrary action of the German corvettes at Port-au-Prince.

The Ecclesiastical Rights bill, prohibiting the issue of decrees of excommunication, has been submitted to the Diet. It declares that any clergyman who shall by name threaten with punishment, or decree or proclaim as punishable, a subject of Prussia, shall be liable to a fine of 5,000 thalers, or two years' imprisonment, and ineligible to office for a term of five years.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 21, via LONDON, Nov. 22—3 a. m.—Senor Zorilla announced to the Lower House of the Cortes, to-day, that the Government would take energetic measures to crush the Carlist movement in Catalonia.

The country is quiet.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Nov. 21.—The bill legalizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the Legislature of Victoria.

The Captain and mate of the brig Carl, tried at Sydney for the murder of a number of Polynesian natives, whom they kidnapped to sell into slavery, have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 21.—A bill for the suppression of religious corporations has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The new Minister from Chili to the Holy See presented his credentials to the Pope to-day.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* has information that the Colonists of British North America are preparing to hold mass meetings in favor of annexation to the United States. There are said to be ten organizations in the Dominion, whose sole aim is annexation.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The ceremony of the presentation of the statue of Queen Victoria to the City of Montreal took place to-day. Lord Dufferin, Governor General, in a speech, testified to the deep interest Her Majesty took in the welfare and happiness of her subjects in all the British dominions.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—Advices from San Domingo to the 1st inst. state that the Baezists have killed Ozando and Adon, the bravest of Cabral's Generals.

The Government, through the Commissioners of the Public Debt, intend to sell all slaves not employed on plantations, and also shares of stock companies and other moveable embargoed properties belonging to the adherents of the revolution.

Brigadier Generals Mendinna and Ampudia go to Spain to-day, to meet the accusations against them.

Railway News.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—The report that the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad has been leased to the Pan Handle Road, is untrue.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21.—Contrary to general expectation, the old Board of Directors and officers of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad were re-elected yesterday. The road having virtually passed into the hands of H. S. McComb, it was believed all the old officers would be replaced; and their election by McComb's attorney, General Waltham, casting the stock held by McComb for the old Board, is regarded as significant of further railroad combinations. McComb obtained the preponderance of the stock over the present management after considerable hostility had been engendered.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 21.—President Graves, of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad, telegraphs W. T. Coon and J. H. Tierney, to-day, as follows:

"Dubuque will visit you Monday."

Monday is, therefore, the day of opening through-traffic from Chicago to Dubuque *via* Clinton, Iowa. On Saturday, the Citizens' Association appointed J. H. Tierney, E. H. Thayer, F. H. Woodworth, P. S. Towle, and D. R. Toll, a Committee of Arrangements. This evening the City Council meet to take proper action towards giving a grand reception to the people of Dubuque. Passenger trains of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Road will make close connections at Clinton with the Northwestern Railway to and from Chicago. The distance by this route is 136 miles from Chicago to Clinton, 60 miles from Clinton to Dubuque.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Judge Drummond granted a decree of sale against the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, at the suite of Charles E. Bell, Trustee. The terms of the sale have not been announced.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 21.—The Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad reached Grand Crossing, Minn., junction of the Southern Minnesota, to-day, connecting them by boat with LaCrosse, Wis., and, as soon as the Chicago & Northwestern can complete the twenty-seven miles between this point and Winona, communication will be open through direct to St. Paul and river points.

The Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad tenders the Mayor, Common Council, and citizens of Dubuque an excursion over the new line to Chicago, on Monday next, in honor of the opening of the new direct rail route to Chicago, *via* Clinton, over the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on which day they commence running regular trains.

Track-laying was completed to-night, which makes a direct route to Clinton and Dubuque by iron rail. The citizens of the former place are making extensive preparations to receive the citizens of Dubuque. Our City Council also meet this evening to perfect arrangements to give a grand reception on the occasion.

KEOKUK, Nov. 21.—The Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Railroad Company commenced a suit at Newton, Iowa, yesterday, against D. L. Clark, L. C. Winters, F. H. Griggs, and others, for malicious prosecution, laying damages at $100,000.

INSURANCE.

Meeting of the National Board of Underwriters—Classification of Rates and Risks.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The New York Board of Underwriters have adopted the following rates and classification, which went into operation to-day: First-class private warehouses in this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, 45@50c; second-class, 60@65c; third-class, 70@80c.

Buildings having skylights through one or more floors will be charged 10 cents extra. A Mansard roof of incombustible materials will be permitted without charge, except with regard to height above the basement floor. If of other materials, the charge will be 50 cents.

First-class storage stores, 70@80c; second-class do., 80@90c; third-class do., 90c@$1.00; fourth-class do., $1.00@1.10.

Tobacco warehouses same as storage.

First-class provision stores, 60@65c; second-class, 70@80c; third-class, 80@90c; fourth-class, 90c@$1.00.

First-class churches, 60@65c; second class, 80@90c; third class, $1.10@1.20.

Lumber yards, $1.50@1.65; stone yards, $1.00@1.10.

Private stables, building and contents, 75@85c.

Rate on trans-Atlantic steamships, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The National Board of Fire Underwriters met in the Underwriters' Hall to-day. Delegates were present from all the leading Insurance Companies in the country. Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent of the Board, said that since his appointment, six months ago, he had organized 590 local Boards and rated 1,432 different localities. The present exigency required an advance in rates and a standard rule of tariff. He said not only the framed Mansard roofs would attract the deliberations of the session, but the several qualities of granite have to be criticised. Mr. Montgomery also intimated that it might be advisable to place a practical prohibitory rate on framed Mansard roofs.

The Board will discuss the matters suggested this evening. The session will probably last two or three days.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 21.—The Board of Iowa and Nebraska Underwriters adjourned to-day without taking any definite action in regard to an increase of rates in consequence of the Boston fire.

State Auditor Russell has called for a statement of the condition of each fire insurance company authorized to transact business in this State, on the 15th inst., to be returned before Dec. 2, or their certificates will be revoked. This is done to ascertain whether the capital of any company has been impaired by the Boston fire.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A special meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was begun in this city to-day. The competition in underwriting has so reduced rates that on the vast amounts of risks taken some of the oldest companies have figured their profits on last year's business, exclusive of Boston and Chicago, as low as 4 per cent on the nominal capital, and, under the weight of great losses, the debit side of profit and loss was the heaviest. The National Board was established to maintain a remunerative rate of premiums, but even while the members of it were pledging their companies to abide by the rates authorized by the Board their companies were cutting down prices. Prior to the session of the Board, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held, and the purging of the Board of certain members was the principal subject of deliberation, but, as the session was secret, their conclusions have not transpired.

BOSTON.

The Leather Manufacturers—The Fire to be Investigated—The Coliseum to be Sold—Amount of Wool Burned.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—At a meeting of the wax and kip leather manufacturers yesterday it was unanimously resolved that 12½ per cent be considered a fair advance in finished leather. It was also resolved that as a rule all sales of upper leather be made on the basis of four months' credit.

BOSTON Nov. 21.—Mayor Gaston has appointed Geo. W. Bigelow, Charles G. Green, Charles S. Storrow, Samuel C. Cobb, and Abraham Firth, a committee to investigate the cause and management of the great fire, in accordance with the order passed by the Council.

The contributions for Harvard College up to noon to-day, amounted to $60,765.

A bill passed the Legislature to-day for the prompt removal of the Coliseum, which is to be sold at auction on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—From the official statement of shipments of wool to Boston, and of sales made there; it is estimated that not more than 2,000,000 pounds were lost by the fire of the 10th instant.

Death on the Rail.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—A German named Shellenberger, while walking on the railroad track, was, on Tuesday evening, struck by the engine of the Aurora accommodation train going west, a short distance west of the village. His leg was broken and his skull crushed, and from these injuries he almost immediately died. The deceased was an elderly man who had just returned from Iowa, and was on his way to the residence of his son, two miles south of this place. His head was so bundled up, it is supposed, that he did not hear the train approaching him from behind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—Geo. Gadder, a brakesman on the Lake Superior R. R., fell between the cars last evening, at Wyoming, and two cars passed over him, crushing one arm and shoulder fearfully. He was brought to St. Joseph Hospital, in this city, about midnight. About 6:30 this morning the hospital was discovered on fire in the ward where Gaddes was lying. An alarm was given, the flames extinguished, and Gaddes was found in a smothering condition, dying in few minutes after his rescue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Nov. 21.—Judge Jesse Pickman, of Newton, was accidentally killed this morning, on the branch railroad running from Newton to Coal Banks. He was standing on a coal car when an engine came up and struck the car, throwing him upon the track. The tender ran across his breast, crushing his body, breaking both arms, and killing him almost instantly. He was one of Jasper County's oldest and most influential citizens.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 21.—Mike Flynn, a laborer, was run over by a construction train on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad last night and killed.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.

SENATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The special order was taken up, being the bill to regulate the freight and passenger tariff to be changed by the railroads doing business within the State. After a protracted discussion of the exorbitant charges for local freights and the necessity for a fair and equal tariff of rates for local freight and travel, the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Railroads. All agreed upon the principle upon which the bill was based, but several amendments were offered in regard to the practical working of the proposed law.

The Committee on Roads reported in favor of the bill to repeal the act authorizing the assessment of lands for plank macadamized and gravel road companies, and also the bill to allow receivers of highways $2 per day.

A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Organization of Courts to inquire into the expediency of dividing the State into convenient judicial districts, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

A bill was presented to amend the act to establish a Soldiers' Home, so as to convert it into a Home for Soldiers' Orphans.

Bills were also presented for reconstructing the Supreme Court, dividing the State into five districts, and to appoint five Judges, three of whom shall be a quorum.

HOUSE.

Thirteen new bills were presented to-day, making ninety-four since the opening of the session. The following bills were ordered to be engrossed: Bill amending the Justices of Peace acts so that the costs shall follow judgments on appeals from Justices; to provide that Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive jurisdiction in certain cases of misdemeanors; providing that all suits shall be brought in the township where the defendant resides, or in the township where the debt or contract was made; and to repeal all corporation drainage laws.

A joint resolution was ordered engrossed instructing the Congressmen to favor an act of Congress to equalize the bounties of soldiers and seamen in the War of the Rebellion.

A considerable discussion took place upon the bill to prevent hunting and shooting on inclosed grounds without the consent of the owner, but it was finally ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal the Dog Tax law was indefinitely postponed.

The following were among the new bills introduced: To provide for the health and safety of workers in coal mines.

To provide for the assessment and collection of taxes on the gross premiums received by Foreign Fire and Life Insurance Companies.

To protect certain birds and their eggs, to-wit, sparrows, robbins, blue-birds, martins, thrush, mocking-birds, swallows, meadow-larks, cat-birds, orioles, red-birds, and wrens.

To provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths within the State.

To provide that notes payable in bonds shall be negotiable as inland bills of exchange.

To provide for the conveyance of real estate by insane wives.

To repeal the act providing for county and township aid in the construction of railroads.

To authorize judges having jurisdiction in probate matters to examine annually the solvency of executors, administrators, and guardians.

To authorize incorporated cities and towns of 30,000 inhabitants and over to make loans, and issue bonds to the extent of 10 per cent on their taxables.

A resolution was passed referring to the action of the House at the session of 1871, upon the subject requesting the Governor to inform the House whether any legislation was necessary to recover from the Indianapolis & Terre Haute Railroad a million of dollars, alleged to be due the School fund from that road, under the provisions of its charter.

Mr. Branham offered a joint resolution instructing the Congressmen to oppose the division of Indiana into two United States Judicial Districts. Adopted.

A resolution was offered instructing the Prison Directors to continue the present contracts for prison labor until after the adjournment of the Legislature, and instructing the Prison Commissioners to consider the propriety of establishing graded prisoners, in which the physical, intellectual, and moral development and improvement of the prisoners shall be regarded and cared for.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The Election law passed by the last Legislature, during the last days of the last session, was to-day signed by Governor Warmoth, and will be officially promulgated in to-morrow morning's *Times*. It abolishes the Returning Board as at present constructed, and will, in effect, end all the Returning Board contests. Election returns will be sent to the Secretary of State, and the Governor will promulgate the result, not as a member of any Returning Board, but as Governor of the State. This movement will probably checkmate the Governor's political opponents.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The Judicial officers of the Parish of New Orleans, elected Nov. 4, have been commissioned by Governor Warmoth. The new Judges of the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth District Courts were inducted into office this morning, Dibble, of the Eighth, being the only one of the outgoing Judges who objected. Quite a lively skirmish of words ensued. Dibble threatened to call the United States troops to aid him, and then retired.

Judge Elmore then proceeded with such cases as were before the Court.

Late in the day Judge Dibble returned and shook hands with Judge Elmore, stating he (Dibble) would give him no further trouble until the Supreme Court of the State passed upon the matter.

The new Judges of the Fifth and Sixth District Courts will take their seats on Monday, by agreement with the present incumbents.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1872.

WHEREAS, The present condition of public affairs prescribing an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, by virtue of the power of the Constitution and the laws enacted thereunder, convene the General Assembly, elected on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1872, in extra session for the period of ten days. Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, elected on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1872, and the Senators holding over, are therefore summoned to meet in their respective chambers at the Mechanics' Institute, now used as a State House, in the City of New Orleans, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1872.

In witness whereof, etc.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

Y. A. WOODWARD, Assistant Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—It is understood that all the city officers will be commissioned in a few days.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—W. P. Harper, with orders from all the District Courts except the Fourth, recognizing him as Civil Sheriff, demanded the office of Sauvinet, who, on refusing to surrender it, was put out by force. Sauvinet then made application to the Supreme Court for an order restraining the District Judges from giving orders interfering with him in the discharge of his duties as Civil Sheriff. The Supreme Court refused to grant the order, thus in effect recognizing the validity of the Governor's commissions to the newly-elected parish officers.

The Eighth District Court, to-day, granted a motion to obtain a re-hearing in the case of Herron *et al.* vs. Wharton *et al.*, recently decided by this Court. The case is fixed for Monday. The plaintiff applied to the Supreme Court for an order restraining Judge Elmore from further action in this case. Order refused.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A most interesting controversy is going on between the prominent Republicans of Maryland, that is likely to somewhat impair Mr. Creswell's chances for a second term in his present place, and to make an entire new deal in the Republican management of that State. There has been, for a long time, a division in the Administration party there, which has impaired its chances of success, and, it is alleged, prevented the State going for Grant in the State election. One faction is headed by Postmaster General Creswell, who is backed by the Post Office at Baltimore. The other has for its leader C. C. Fulton, of the *American*, and is supported by the Custom House. The war between them has been spirited, and the result is, that both parties will probably be thrown over, and the control of the patronage placed in the hands of those not in sympathy with either party. Judge Spence, the defeated candidate for Congress in the First District, will probably succeed Mr. Thomas as Collector of Customs; and Major Hancock, also a defeated candidate for Congress in the Second District, may be the Postmaster. The war on Mr. Creswell by the Fulton faction will be very severe, and will probably prevent his retention. The cause of the controversy is Creswell's refusal to support Fulton for Governor two years ago in the place of Thorm. Mr. Creswell is endeavoring to have a Republican paper started in opposition to the *American* in Baltimore, and should he succeed, will make it lively for Fulton. It is claimed by the Creswell wing that Fulton has given little or no support to the Republican cause, for fear some Republican would be elected, that would have some influence in controlling patronage.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 21.—In the Constitutional Convention here, to-day, the following propositions were made:

Increasing the Governor's term to four years; extending the term of Senators to four years, and that of Representatives to two years, with biennial sessions of the Legislature; to amend the pardoning power, and the appointment of a council on the subject of prohibiting appropriations for charitable or educational purposes; prohibiting Legislative or Judicial officers from receiving railroad passes; compelling attendance at public schools, and authorizing juries to render verdicts by assent of two-thirds.

THE INDIANA UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—The Democratic members of the Legislature, to-night, nominated James D. Williams, State Senator from Knox County, as a candidate for United States Senator, after several ballots, all of which he led. The other candidates for the nomination were Julian, Holman, Kerr, and Voorhees. Williams is a farmer, and has served for many years in both branches of the Legislature.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 21.—The Reform Republican Campaign Convention issue an address in this evening's *Journal*, congratulating the people on the election of Joseph Brooks as Governor.

The Republicans claim the election of Baxter, and their entire State ticket, by majorities ranging from 8,000 to 5,000. The prospects are that both will resist on being inaugurated.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21.—No business of special importance was transacted in the General Assembly to-day. Owing to defects in the returns of the election for State officers, the joint session of both Houses for comparing the vote has been adjourned to the first Wednesday in December, and a resolution adopted requiring the Sheriffs to correct and send in the corrected returns.

THE ILLINOIS UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Illinois office-holders here claim to have advices from their State to the effect that Mr. Washburne merely intended surveying the field relative to his chances for the Senatorship, and that his observations have induced the conclusion not to make a canvass.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 21.—There has been no change to-day in legislative affairs. The Legislature, which meets at the Capitol, will probably count the vote for Governor and other State officers at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.—A special despatch to the *Courier-Journal*, from Frankfort, gives the official majority for John D. Young in the Tenth Congressional District as 183, thus giving an unbroken Democratic delegation from Kentucky.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Swine Breeders' Convention—Second Day's Proceedings—Odd Fellows' Encampment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—In the National Swine Breeder's session to-day, reports from the Committees were submitted for those breeds of swine which were not reached on yesterday. They were generally very interesting and full, but not of a nature to be intelligently summarized, and led to great discussion as to the details. The Committee appointed to report a standard as to what constitutes the most perfect hog for the consumer and raiser, made the following report, which was adopted:

It must have a small, short head; heavy jowl; short, thick neck; ear small, thin, and tolerably erect, but not objectionable if slightly drooping forward; bottom straight from neck to flank, and well down to knees in brisket; of good length from head to tail; on the back, broad; ribs rather barrel shaped, and must be slightly curved in the back from the shoulder to the setting on of the tail; the tail small; the ham long from the hock to letting off at the loin, and broad and full shoulder, not too large but enough so to give symmetry to the animal; hair smooth and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short and small, and well set under, and space between broad; good depth between bottom and top; good, quiet disposition; weight not to exceed from three to four hundred pounds gross at twelve to eighteen months. Such a hog should measure as many feet from the top of the head to the root of the tail as he does around the body, and will measure as many inches around the leg, below the knee, as he does in feet around the body, and the depth of the body will be four-fifths of the height.

The following scale of points was adopted for judging swine:

Short ribs, seven; shoulder, eight; ham, twelve; length of body, six; flank, six; twist, six; snout, four; jowl, three; face, three; ear, two; neck, four; belly, four; skin, five; hair, three; bone, three; legs, three; feet, two; tail, one; total representing perfection, one hundred.

The Convention recommended Agricultural Societies to adopt six classes for the entry of swine at fairs. The Berkshires and Poland Chinas are distinct classes. The third class, comprising all large white breeds; the fourth, all-small white breeds; the fifth, all small black breeds; the sixth, all cross, &c.

The reports of the Committees on what constitutes thoroughbred swine were adopted. A Committee was also appointed looking to the perpetuation of the organization, with authority to call future Conventions. After providing for publication of the proceedings, etc., the Convention adjourned.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. of Indiana adjourned this afternoon after the election of Grand officers. Platt J. Wise, of Fort Wayne, was elected Grand Master, and R. D. Owens, of New Harmony, Indiana, Deputy Grand Master.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Probabilities—In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes and to the Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, rising barometer and occasional light snow, with clearing weather, to-morrow. In the Gulf States, cloudy weather, southwesterly winds, and, possibly, light rain. In the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds, with fair weather. On the lower lakes, and thence over the Middle States and New England, diminishing pressure, southerly winds and increasing cloudiness.

SOUTH BEND, Nov. 21.—Snow has fallen steadily for four hours, and bids fair to continue through the night.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21.—The weather is cold and stormy.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The weather has moderated, with indications of snow.

CLINTON, Iowa, Nov. 21.—Weather moderating; every appearance of a snow storm.

MADISON.

The Legislative Committee on the Charitable and Penal Institutions of the State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The following gentlemen have been appointed by Governor Washburne, members of the Legislative Committee, to visit and report the condition of the State Charitable and Penal Institutions, and report to the Legislature: Senators J. E. Irish, of St. Croix, Republican; John T. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, Democrat; Assemblymen elect D. G. Cheever, of Rock, Republican; Joseph Panker, of Manitowoc, Democrat; C. S. Kelsey, of Marquette, Republican. The Board will meet here December 10, and then commence its grand round of inspection.

Steam Dummies in New York.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Another trial of a street railway dummy in the presence of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee was made to-day on the Bleecker Street and Third Avenue lines. The dummy conveyed seventy passengers, and mastered the curves and heavy grades with perfect ease. The experiment was, in all respects, satisfactory and practical. A dummy of different pattern will be tried next week.

4 A. M. EDITION.

FIRES.

Losses and Insurance in the Galva Conflagration—Twenty Houses Burned at Lexington, Ky.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVA, Ill., Nov. 21.—The fire broke out between Johnson's tailor shop and the Post Office about 12:30 this morning. Twenty-one buildings, including L. W. Beck's brick block, which contained the finest music hall in this part of the State, were destroyed; thirty-five business firms were burnt out and thirteen families rendered homeless. The fire on the south was stopped by the brick building of J. W. Finch & Son, and on the east by the brick building occupied by J. B. Day and the First National Bank. Loss, $100,000; insurance about $40,000.

The following are the losses and insurance: Brownlee & Stoddard, $6,000; insurance, $5,000. D. Wright, $900; insurance, $500. S. P. Johnson, $10,000; insurance, $1,000. A. F. Miller, $3,000; insurance, $2,000. S. G. Jarvis, $2,000; no insurance. L. W. Beck, two frame buildings, $4,000; no insurance. Mrs. Cutler, $1,700; no insurance. Dr. Secord, $300; no insurance. Mrs. Sipes, $2,400; insurance, $500. M. H. Negas, $1,000; insurance, $700. Mrs. E. M. Ash, $1,500; insurance, $1,000. Williams & Philhower, $5,000; no insurance. L. W. Beck, brick block, $24,000; insurance, $18,000. B. M. Dorr, $300; fully insured. O. H. Lawrence, $1,000; fully insured. A. H. Veeder, $1,500; no insurance. Galva *Journal*, $2,000; insurance, $1,900. E. A. Lynd & Co., $7,000 to $8,000; insurance, $5,000. Maddox & Bro., $2,500; no insurance. M. S. Pencer, $2,500; no insurance. C. E. Davis, $6,500; insurance $3,500; C. M. Ayers $2,500; no insurance. B. Donnelley, $3,000; no insurance. W. A. Love, $400; no insurance. H. A. Dean, $150; no insurance. E. D. Cutler, $2,500; insurance, $1,000. H. J. Hunt, $200; no insurance. J. I. Hall, $700; no insurance. Anderson & Engeland, $300; no insurance. W. N. Jones, $500; fully insured. W. Emery, $300; no insurance. J. W. Olson, $3,000; no insurance. Mrs. J. C. Paine, $1,000; no insurance. T. C. McCorkle, $2,500; no insurance. W. B. Crawford, $1,500; no insurance. S. Maddox, $2,000; no insurance. C. M. Sanders, $300; no insurance. I. O. O. F., $300; no insurance.

The goods of J. B. Day and M. Burnham & Co. were damaged to the amount of about $750 by removal into the street.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22—1 a. m.—The fire which broke out about 9 o'clock last night, in Dow & Bros. planing mill, on Mechanics street, is now under complete control, and the loss will not be as great as at first estimated. A strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, which carried sparks a short distance, and at one time the entire northern section of the city was threatened with destruction. The epizootic has disabled all the horses of the Fire Department, and the steamers which were drawn by the citizens were considerably delayed in reaching the fire. There were nineteen buildings destroyed, the majority of which were tenement houses, principally occupied by negroes. The principal losers were W. W. Bruce, Dow & Bro., William Bush, and John M. Headly. It is impossible even at this time to give an approximate estimate of the loss.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALEXANDRIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21.—Some of the Alexandria papers are just now agitating the subject of the retrocession of Alexandria to the District of Columbia again, as was contemplated in the original ten miles square plan for the territory over which the Federal Government should have exclusive jurisdiction. This agitation, however, thus far, is confined to a small and select, but uninfluential, set of dissatisfied local politicians.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

It is reliably ascertained that Comptroller Knox, in his forthcoming report, will recommend the repeal of that section of the National Banking and Currency act requiring the circulation to be withdrawn to the amount of $25,000,000 in States having an excess, and its redistribution in States having a deficiency. He will recommend the continuation of the present system of reserves without alteration.

OUR JAPANESE RELATIONS.

Marshal Dennison, of the United States Consular Court in Japan, has just arrived here. He is of the opinion that the reactionists will finally get the control of the Government, and, as a consequence, the Americans now employed there will probably find it convenient to return here. He does not think, however, that the reaction will go so far as to reverse the liberal policy inaugurated in the Empire.

MRS. LAURA FAIR.

The Notorious Woman Prevented from Delivering a Lecture in San Francisco—Her House and the Hall Surrounded by a Threatening Crowd.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—At the hour Mrs. Fair was to appear to lecture on "Wolves in the Fold," about two thousand people were congregated in front of Platt's Hall, Montgomery street, and as many before her residence on Kearney street. The crowds at both places were boisterous and threatening. At 8 o'clock Mrs. Fair demanded of the Chief of Police an escort by officers to the lecture hall. The Chief advised her that it would be dangerous to appear on the streets or at the hall, and would not furnish an escort. He sent men to keep the streets clear and preserve the peace. The carriage came for Mrs. Fair, but she kept close to her room with a dozen friends. The crowd hooted and yelled, and men tried to force their way up stairs but were driven back. The crowd remained about two hours, when they slowly retired, and now all is quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

A girl named Louisa Kennedy was arrested and locked up in the Harrison Street Station, last evening, for having picked the pocket of a male friend of $27. She devoted the spoils to the purchase of wearing apparel and whiskey.

The roof of the North Side Rolling Mills was discovered to be on fire at a late hour last night. The flames were extinguished before any material damage had been done. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The unknown man whom Officer Hickey, of the Madison Street Station, found lying in an insensible condition on Carroll street, between Desplaines and Jefferson streets, on Monday night, died at the County Hospital yesterday.

A young girl named Mary Cope, while "fooling," with a man named John H. McQueeny, at Mrs. Neill's boarding house, No. 1006 State street, last evening, struck his revolver with a broom-handle, and discharged the weapon. The ball entered her stomach, inflicting a wound which is likely to prove fatal. She exonerates him from all blame.

Obituary.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 21.—M. M. Dominick, member of Congress from the Eleventh Pennsylvania District from 1848 to 1852, died this morning. His funeral is appointed for Saturday.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Simon G. Fuller, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, dropped dead at his residence to-day. His age was 36. He formerly belonged to Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—Henry Vilas, son of Judge Vilas, of Madison, was found dead in his bed at the Newhall House this afternoon; probably from heart disease.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 21.—Timothy Lynch, father of General W. F. Lynch, died yesterday. He was the oldest business man of this city. During the rebellion three of his sons earned high distinction for gallant services,—W. F. Lynch, having been promoted to a Generalship in the Regular army, D. J. Lynch to a Colonelcy, and Eugene Lynch to a Captaincy. The funeral services will be held on Friday, at 2 p. m. Mr. Lynch commenced business here in 1849, and was a successful merchant to the day of his death.

DESMOINES, Nov. 21.—The Rev. J. G. Dimmitt, Presiding Elder of this circuit, and well known among Methodists in the State, died yesterday morning of heart disease.

Bold Bank Burglary.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 21.—Last night burglars entered the room over David Preston & Co.'s bank, made a hole through the floor over the vault, and thence through into the vault, where they secured $1,275 and valuable papers from the tin boxes deposited by customers of the bank. They also made an effort to enter the safe, and had one door started, when they took alarm and fled. All their tools and some of their clothing, left behind, testify to the precipitancy of their flight.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The new branch of the Hannibal & St. Jo Railroad between here and Atchison, Ks., was opened for business to-day. A large excursion party passed over it.

A prize fight between Sam Collyer and another bruiser is announced to take place in Little Rock on Saturday.

The wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy, a prominent physician of San Francisco, took a dose of chloroform to cure neuralgia, and died from the effects of the dose.

John W. Fitzsimmons and James H. Bosley, of Meredith's Ford, near Baltimore, quarreled about the location of a fence line, and Bosley shot Fitzsimmons twice, and the latter fatally stabbed Bosley. Fitzsimmons was arrested.

On Wednesday evening, Albert Smith, of Westfield, Mass., a railroad employe, fired seven shots at one Sackett and a Miss Bates, probably fatally wounding both. Jealousy was the cause. Smith has fled from the city.

Judge Philander Lucas, of Liberty, Mo., was arrested on Wednesday night in Kansas City, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons. It is stated that several three card monte men were tried in the Judge's Court on Tuesday, and fined, but the Judge, not being satisfied with the punishment, attempted to incite a mob to hang them, which was nearly accomplished. The men went to Kansas City and were followed by Lucas, who, meeting them, got into a difficulty with them. Hence his arrest.

THE KING-O'NEILL TRAGEDY.

O'Neill's Death.

From the New York World, Nov. 19.

O'Neill, supported by his wife, walked, with little apparent difficulty at first, but with rapidly failing strength, down the remaining stairs and along the building until he could evidently go no further. His wife then tried the door of Mr. Quick's office, and led him in, the door being shut in the face of the curious and rapidly increasing crowd. O'Neill did not fall, but walked on feebly past the railing which divides the office, and at last sank into a chair, his wife bending anxiously over him, and watching fearfully his fast-changing face.

A surgeon was sent for at once, but he did not arrive, and some eight or ten persons (three policemen among them) had obtained entrance to the room, when the dying man spoke faintly: "King has shot me; have him arrested." Mrs. O'Neill then looked up, and said, in a clear, distinct voice: "The man who shot my husband is James C. King; he is up stairs; go up and arrest him." Officer John Gibney thereupon went off in search of King.

Meanwhile the dying man was gasping for breath, as he sat crouched altogether in his chair, and it was deemed best to lay him upon the floor. This accordingly was done, and the change of position seemed to give him ease for a moment, but his life was evidently fast going. Still no surgeon came, and it is doubtful if one could have passed the crowd, which now was filling not only the entries and stairways, but was surging on the sidewalks, and even densely crowding Pine street itself for full a block on either side. Draymen left their drays in the middle of the street and pushed into the throng. All business was suspended, and every door poured its tribute of eager questioners into the impassable street as the slow minutes passed on.

A man leaned over O'Neill and tried his pulse. "He is fast going," said he. Mrs. O'Neill looked up with an anguish-stricken face to ask if there was a priest in the room. "I am a priest," said a man coming forward, and to whom the wife appealed: "He is not a Catholic, but I am, and he would have been in a few days. Will you not baptize him?" The priest took the hand of the dying man. "If you wish to be baptized into the faith of the Catholic Church press my hand." A faint pressure was the reply, and then and there, in the presence of death, with water from an office tumbler, was the saving rite administered, and then in silence, for the man was almost gone, and his wife was bending over him to catch the last words he was too faint to utter, but which, stifled at his lips, she was trying to read from his eyes, the little group waited for the end.

It was not long in coming. No shudder or struggle, scarcely a sigh, only a sudden fixing of the open eyes, and it was over. It was ten minutes of 2, just twenty minutes since the fatal shot was fired. Mrs. O'Neill, supported on either side by her counsel and a lady friend, spent a short moment in prayer, and then turning with wonderful calmness to those present, thanked them for their sympathy and care, and left the room.

Visiting the Dead.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 20.

From Mr. Stolts the reporter learned that large numbers of Mr. O'Neill's friends and acquaintances called in the afternoon and evening to see his remains.

The most interesting group that visited the store, Mr. Stolts said, was one which came in at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It consisted of an old gentleman and two ladies, dressed in deep mourning and draped in heavy black veils. One of these, the younger, was Mrs. O'Neill. The other is supposed to have been Mrs. Anna King, the wife of the man who now lies in the Tombs for the shooting of O'Neill. The old gentleman was Mr. O'Neill's father, who arrived from Boston yesterday.

When this group entered, the old gentleman gave his name to the shopman in attendance, and he and the ladies were shown into the room where the corpse lay. The lid of the box and the linen and ice which covered the face were slowly removed, the little group standing beside the corpse and showing their grief only by their sad countenances and the silent tears which flowed down their cheeks. But as the face was exposed the old man lost his composure and exclaimed fiercely, with his hands raised: "God will avenge you, my son!"

"What did the ladies do?" asked the reporter of one of the lads who was at work at the coffin.

"They did nothing for a long time but cry and sob, and wring their hands, and say 'Poor boy! Poor boy!' Then the tallest lady said, 'Why do you have him in ice? I don't want the poor boy in ice. See, his hair is wet!' and then she began crying again, and leaning over the body. After a while she cut off a lock of hair and handed it to the young lady, who put it in an envelope. The old gentleman was crying too, but he didn't say much that I heard after he came in. Then he said something about God's avenging him. The younger lady didn't say much of anything. She was crying and sobbing all the time."

The Victim's Story.

From the New York Times, Nov. 20.

The testimony of Anthony F. O'Neill, given before Judge Sutherland on Monday, and which, being unfavorable to Mr. King, the defendant in the case, is thought to have been the cause of the tragic occurrence, was substantially as follows:

Anthony F. O'Neill being sworn, stated his name, age, and occupation, and testified that Mr. King had introduced himself to witness in the office of the Erie Railroad Company, where he called to ask witness if he knew of any nice place in the country where he could take his wife and family to live; found a nice residence for Mr. King at Turner's Station, Orange, N. Y., and facilitated him in removing his effects there; became very intimate with Mr. King, and continued so until it came to his knowledge that King was in the habit of abusing his wife; he frequently called at Mr. King's house in the morning, to ask him if he was coming up to the city; on several occasions King came out on the stoop and told him he would be ready in a short time, and would then return into the house; on those occasions he had heard King slap his wife on the cheek, and, to the best of his judgment, otherwise ill-use her, immediately afterward coming out with a smile on his face; on one occasion witness had seen King strike Mrs. King on the stoop of their own house; witness also testified that he had frequently heard Mr. King converse with lewd women on the train, that he had on several occasions used profane language to his wife in the presence of his children, and was in the habit of going about the house without adjusting his garments in a becoming manner; that Mr. King had repeatedly said he did not believe in the solemn obligation of an oath, did not believe in the existence of God, nor in a state of future reward or punishment; witness had also heard Mr. King say that he did not see the use of his children attending the Sabbath School, as he thought they would learn more of what was evil than what was good by going there; that he did not believe in people being too highly educated—in fact that men and women would get on much better if there was less education among them. Witness also testified to general bad treatment received by Mrs. King at the hands of her husband.

Mr. King's Side of the Story.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 20.

Last night a *Sun* reporter called at the house of Mr. Welsh Edwards, No. 140 East Seventeenth street, at which place King has been boarding with his three children. Mr. Edwards said: I had no acquaintance with either Mr. or Mrs. King until about six weeks ago. At that time Mr. King called at my house, and, after narrating to me the circumstances which led to the separation between himself and his wife, he engaged board for himself and three children. Before the bargain was concluded, Mr. King made a special stipulation that his wife should have access to my house at any and all times to see the children. After the lapse of a week Mr. King came home one evening in a fearful state of excitement. He was wringing his hands and pacing the room. He would stop and press both hands to his brow. My wife and myself noticed his agitation, and I asked him what was the trouble with him. He stopped walking, and passing his hands through his hair he said:

"Oh Mr. Edwards, I have had to swallow a bitter pill to-night. You recollect that man O'Neill, against whom I have a suit for crim. con. Well, to-night I had some business to transact at the Erie office at the Grand Opera House, and I went there. While I was standing in the office in conversation with a gentleman, O'Neill walked in. As he passed by me he curled up his lip and sneered at me. He then walked up to two men and turning round, placed his [illegible] on their shoulders. Then turning [illegible] ward, he called out in a loud tone in the most jeering and sarcastic manner imaginable, 'I say, King, oh, King, how is your mental anguish now?' I turned and faced him and told him that he was no gentleman, and invited him to accompany me out of the office, but he skulked away like a whipped cur."

My wife and myself were very favorably impressed with Mr. King, and as Mrs. King came to our house quite frequently to see the children, we thought that we might effect a reconciliation. I spoke to Mr. King on the subject, and he said:

"My God, I would willingly be reconciled. I have stood her misconduct for several years for the sake of our children, and for their sakes I am willing to put up with it still longer. I will submit to almost any sacrifice of my feelings if it will only tend to the happiness of the poor children."

One day, while Mrs. King was in the parlor with the children, my wife asked her to try and reconcile matters with her husband. While my wife was speaking with Mrs. King, Mr. King stood outside of the parlor door. He stepped inside and said to his wife, "Anna, I am going to leave here to-morrow, and take the children away with me. Have you nothing to say to me before I go?" Mrs. King made no reply. Mr. King repeated his remarks without eliciting an answer, whereupon he turned and walked from the room, with his eyes filled with tears.

After he left the room my wife said to Mrs. King, "Oh! how could you find it in your heart to treat the poor man in that manner? Why did you not speak to him?" To this Mrs. King replied, passionately, "What! I speak to that infernal villain? Why, if I met him on the street and he should dare to speak to me, I would shoot him dead with a revolver, which I always carry for him, and if I did not have my revolver I would kill him with a stone or the first thing that came to my hand." Only last Sunday, little thinking of what was about to occur, Mr. King said to me, "Mr. Edwards, what am I to do? These people are hounding me to death, and I am nearly crazy." Yesterday afternoon, about [illegible] o'clock, Mrs. King rushed into my house without ringing the bell. My wife was sitting in the dining-room. Mrs. King was fearfully excited, and said to my wife, "Oh! Mrs. Edwards, that villain has killed poor, dear Mr. O'Neill." "What do you mean?" asked my wife. "Why, that villain, King," she answered. "What has become of Mr. King?" my wife asked. "I don't know, and I don't care; I would like to see the villain lying head in the gutter," she said, with terrible emphasis.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—HEAGLE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Rockford, Ill., on Wednesday, Nov. [illegible], by the Rev. H. C. Mabie, Samuel R. Buchanan, of Chicago, and Miss Etta Heagle.

JENKINS—PRATT—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 14, at the residence of Geo. Pratt, Esq., by the Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, of Christ Church, Mr. George R. Jenkins, of Chicago, and Harriet Ogden, daughter of F. W. Pratt, Esq., late of Chicago.

EGAN—KREIGH—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ashland-av., on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Mr. S. Eugene Egan and Miss Mary E. Kreigh, daughter of David Kreigh, Esq.

DIED.

FOLSOM—At Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 11, Mason E., son of Rev. George P. and Mrs. Lillie F. Folsom, aged [illegible] years.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 85 and 87 Market-st., Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Lounges, Chairs, Tables, &c. Also splendid line of Counter and Millinery Show Cases.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION. STILL ANOTHER GRAND SALE

Household Furniture of every grade and description to furnish a house from attic to basement; also, several lots of second-hand Furniture from first-class dwellings; Cook and Parlor Stoves, Show Cases, Office and Parlor Desks, Mirrors, 12 crates of W. G. Crockery in open lots, 40 pieces Floor Oil Cloth, 50 rolls Carpet, on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Oil Paintings and Chromos In fine Gold and Finished Walnut Frames, At 209 West Madison-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 p. m. and 7½ o'clock, and continue the sale each afternoon and evening until closed.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By the Messrs. LEAVITT, N. Y.

Great Art Sale

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Twenty-third-st. and Fourth-av., New York.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The largest and most important collection of [illegible] ever brought to America, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, N. Y. REPRESENTING MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED ARTISTS.

Day and evening, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Comprising upwards of Four Hundred Paintings by the FIRST MODERN MASTERS, of the French, German, and Belgian schools, recently imported from the principal European Art Centres, by Mr. R. W. Derby, and now exhibited for the first time in this country.

AMONG THE PAINTINGS ARE CHOICE EXAMPLES BY THE FOLLOWING RENOWNED ARTISTS:

Gallait, Hugues Merle, Alfred Stevens, Bouguereau, Chaplin, Marechal, F. Willems, B. O. Koekkoek, Lafon, Diaz, Ziem, A. Achenbach, Jacque, Fromentin, Baugniet, Chavet, Troyon, Meissonier, Coomans, Palizzi, Tschaggeny, James Bertrand, Duverger, Emile Levy, Meyer von Bremen, Guillemin, Plassan, Schlesinger, Lambelle, Schreyer, Preyer, J. W. Portaels, Piot, Wahlberg, Lecomte, Muller, Lies, De Cock, Verboeckhoven, Perrault, Isenbach, Gariand, Ch. Cadin, Adolf Dillens, Col, Moncton, Dell'Acqua, Baudry, Verboeckhoven, Vanschendel, De Jonghe, Salentin, Geets, Clays, and more than three hundred others.

The whole to be sold by auction on Dec. 3, 4, 5, [illegible]

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers, CLINTON HALL, NEW YORK.

This collection of paintings represents a [illegible] nearly HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, and [illegible] attract the attendance of every lover and buyer of pictures.

By EDWIN A. RICE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS & WATCHES.

[illegible]

EDWIN A. RICE & CO., Auctioneers.